from people fleeing economic deprivation or the strife in Algeria, where conflict between the army-hacked government and Islamic extremists has cost more than 30,000 lives in the past three years. Algeria was absent from the list of NA-

TO's prospective partners, largely because the alliance did not want to be seen as overtly taking sides with the army in its battle to suppress the Islamic Salvation Front and other armed Muslim groups. In addition, NATO's southern members

fear that continuing warfare in the former Yugoslavia could soon ignite conflicts in Albania and Macedonia. An expansion of the fighting into the southern Balkans would directly affect Greece and Turkey, which have been bolstering their arsenals at a breathtaking pace and could possibly be drawn into a shooting war that could

have a devastating impact on the alliance. Another concern raised in a recent review by NATO military planners was the hypothesis that sensitive nuclear materials could be smuggled out of the Soviet Union and find their way into the hands of terrorists or anti-Western regimes, such as in Libya or Iran, that might be seeking to acquire nuclear bombs and the means to

deliver them. NATO ambassadors said that while the new dialogue was a dramatic departure for an alliance that once focused single-mindedly on the danger of a Soviet attack on Western Europe, it was consistent with its post-Cold War mission of seeking to proect stability beyond the European continent, including North Africa and the Mid-

NATO Turns

To the Threat

From Islamic

Alliance to Open Talks

With 5 Nonmembers to

By William Drozdiak

Washington Post Service

PARIS - The North Atlantic Treaty

Organization decided Wednesday to open talks with five North African and Middle

Eastern states to develop a joint strategy to

combat the security threat posed by Islam-

The decision to launch a dialogue with

Egypt, Israel, Morocco, Tunisia and Mau-

ritania was made after NATO ambassa-

dors concluded that the alliance needed to

pay greater attention to instability on its

Since the collapse of the Soviet Union, NATO has been wrestling with how to incorporate the new democracies in East-

ern Europe. The preparations to expand NATO to include Poland, Hungary and the Czech Republic as full members have

provoked warnings from Moscow of a new

But NATO sources said there was now a

clear consensus among military experts

that the most immediate security dangers

to the alliance stemmed from the Mediter-

These threats include the bloody insur-

rection in Algeria, the possibility that fighting in the former Yugoslavia could

spread to southern Balkan states and the risk that terrorists or a rogue state could

acquire nuclear weapons.

The NATO secretary-general, Willy

Claes, lold a security conference in Germany over the weekend that in the five

years since the collapse of communism in

Eastern Europe, Islamic militancy has emerged as perhaps the single gravest threat to the alliance and Western security.

"The situation in the Middle East and in

the southern parts of the former Soviet

Union is so serious that we have to in-

crease our efforts to cooperate with the countries around the Mediterranean Sea."

Mr. Claes said in an interview Wednesday

in the Belgian newspaper Tijd.
"The southern flank of NATO faces the biggest problems." he said. "I don't say

that our time is up, but we shouldn't lose

any more time now. The biggest problem is

that we can't situate the risks on the map

France, Italy and Spain have been spearheading the crusade for NATO and

the European Union to concentrate on instability in the Mediterranean, partly to

offset what they perceive as a lopsided emphasis by the United States and Germany on filling the security vacuum in East-

They argue that their societies already

face a more imminent danger from the risk

of mass immigration from North Africa.

его Ешгоре.

ranean basin and not Eastern Europe.

era of East-West tensions.

ic fundamentalism.

southern flank.

Meet Risk for Security

Extremists

No. 34,820

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Paris, Thursday, February 9, 1995

Should the IMF Borrow To Meet the Next Crisis?

Italian Leader Sees New Role Emerging For Fund After Emergency in Mexico

By Alan Friedman

ROME — Italy's new prime minister will try to convince the heads of the world's leading industrial nations that the role and policies of the IMF should be transformed to allow it to raise emergency money from the capital markets for the first time, in order to comhat the growing

threat of global financial crises. In his first interview since taking office last month, Prime Minister Lamberto Dini said he would make this proposal to the other leaders of the Group of Seven industrialized nations in an effort to strengthen the International Monetary Fund follow-

ing Mexico's liquidity crisis.

Mr. Dini said that, during a working luncheon at the White House last week, President Bill Clinton had asked him what lessons he had drawn from the Mexican crisis and what new ideas he could suggest

to reform the IMF. The prime minister, a nonpolitical financial expert who worked at the IMF from 1963 to 1979 and then served for 15 years as deputy governor of the Bank of Italy, said he told Mr. Clinton that the IMF's resources were no longer sufficient and that institutional changes were needed

to avoid future Mexico-style crises,
"I think the president feels these ideas deserve serious consideration," Mr. Dini

- Mr. Dini, 63, also said that at the time of last week's \$50 billion rescue of Mexico, the country was "very close to default, absolutely." And he offered a sharp criticism of the IMF, saying that "with all its missions, it did not discover or anticipate anything in Mexico, and Mexico is right next door."

The Italian leader, who met with Mr. Clinton on his way to last weekend's meeting in Toronto of G-7 finance ministers, was subsequently asked by U.S. officials to analyze the lessons of the Mexican crisis and tell the Toronto gathering why he believed it was necessary to reform the IMF.

Mr. Dini's views are significant both because of his detailed personal knowledge of the workings of the IMF and because G-T governments have agreed that reform of the IMP and the World Bank will top the agends at their annual suntain meeting to be held in Halifax, Nova Scotia, this sum-

But there is no guarantee that the proposal, which comes from a respected but nonetheless transitional figure in Italian politics, will prevail at the Halifax meeti

Indeed, Mr. Dini said he expected "much

debate" about his proposals between now and the G-7 summit meeting. But the pro-posal will nonetheless keep Mr. Dini in the spotlight as a leading figure in the world of

international finance. Mr. Dini said his analysis of the need to change the IMF following the Mexican crisis was at the center of his White House meeting, which was also attended by Vice President Al Gore, Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher, Treasury Secretary Robert E. Ruhin as well as the national security adviser, W. Anthony Lake, and the president's chief of staff, Leon E. Pa-

The Italian prime minister stressed that he was not proposing "a complete over-haul" of the IMF and the World Bank, which this year celebrate the 50th anniver-

sary of their founding at Bretton Woods. "They are remarkable institutions that have proved their worth in the last 50 years, hut as the world develops we need to find ways to strengthen their role," Mr. Dini said in the interview. "They are not equipped to deal with the new realities."

The interview took place Tuesday night, not at the prime minister's office but at the Treasury Ministry, where Mr. Dini spends part of each day. He has kept that portfolio along with the premiership.

Changing the IMF is essential, Mr. Dini said, because of the "new environment" of globalized financial markets.

It seems to me that deregulation and the glohalization of markets, coupled with programs of structural adjustment in developing countries, are bound to hring about instability from time to time," he said, "The size of capital that can move across frontiers in a short time is so large that no one can resist that tide.

This is the new environment that the world is now living in the 1990s," he said. "It was unknown 10 years ago."

"In my view, there is a need for a re-thinking," Mr. Dini added, "The Mexican rescue has caused the IMF to break all the rules in relation to its normal method of

drawing on funds." The IMF resources are not suited to dealing with the threat of destabilizing capital flows of a short-term nature," he

Mr. Dini was referring to the way Mexico had faced a liquidity crisis when investors pulled capital out of the country following the bungled devaluation of the peso

Mr. Dini said he had also discussed the See IMF, Page 8



CHECHEN MISERY - A refugee from the fighting in Grozny crying on a road near the town of Nazran. On Wednesday, the Chechen separatists said they would withdraw their headquarters from the rebel capital. Page 2.

Karachi Is Caught in a Spiral of Violence With 1,000 Dead in a Year, Unrest Shakes Pakistan Leadership

By Molly Moore

KARACHI - Mohammed Ali, a dermatologist, was finishing paperwork at his clinic late one evening. Ahmed Asim, 27, a clerk, was bent in prayer one day at his neighborhood mosque. Mason Rahat Khan was sitting on his stoop one sunny

afternoon playing with his children.

behind his desk, Mr. Asim was gunned down in a spray of AK-47 bullets and Mr. Khan was hit by an unseen sniper, each a victim of the spiraling lawlessness that has

turned Karachi violent. "We live in constant fear," said Masood Zakai, 35, a surgeon at a central hospital where most of the shooting victims are

Fed by a volatile combination of reliwas shot and killed at point-hlank range rest, the surge in violence has left more

than 1,000 people dead in the past year, most of them in the last few months.

Some Pakistanis say that the violence in the city of more than 5 million people is even threatening the stability of Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto's national govern-ment, as well as the country's efforts to open its struggling economy to the West.

Political violence here played a major role in the fall of Miss Bhutto's first gov-

See PAKISTAN, Page 8

EU Backs Away From Tighter TV Quotas

By Tom Buerkle ational Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS - France's drive to tighten quotas on European television programming suffered a major setback on Wednesday when the European Union's executive commission hacked away from the proposal as politically risky and economically

dubious, officials said. The commission instead reached an informal consensus to maintain Europe's existing nonbinding quotas, and search for new financial incentives to encourage more European productions, officials said.

There is a tendency to say, 'It is very difficult to move away from the present directive." or EU law, said an official

present at the commission meeting.

Officials said the commissioners were reluctant to abandon quotas until Europe is better able to compete with U.S. imports, which the commission estimates control up to 80 percent of the cinema box

office and 60 percent of TV air time. The commissioners and most EU member states are unwilling to make legally hinding the existing 51 percent minimum for European TV programming, fearing it would be seen as trade protectionism and an infringement on freedom of expression.

The emerging consensus revealed strong support in the commission for the position of President Jacques Santer. In a recent interview, Mr. Santer criticized quotas as artificial and said that although they were likely to survive in the near term, Europe needed to focus on incentives for huilding a more dynamic film and TV industry.

Worst hit, according to initial re-

ports, was the city of Pereira, where RCN radio reported that at least seven

people were killed and 80 injured when buildings and walls collapsed.

reported in other towns in western Co-

Seven deaths and 20 injuries were

Meanwhile, a mild earthquake with a

preliminary magnitude of 4.4 shook Is-

tanbul and several of Turkey's north-

western provinces late Wednesday, the

Officials said he argued that line effective-

ly at Wednesday's meeting. Whatever system of quotas you have, quite clearly what you're trying to do is to stimulate investment," said Marcelino

Oreja, the culture commissioner. A number of incentives were discussed, ranging from tax breaks for film and television investors to imposing levies on broadcasters for subsidizing productions. But Mr. Oreja indicated that there was little prospect of setting up a European fund for the industry because of the difficulty of getting all 15 member states to back a new EU tax. "It might be easier perhaps to coordinate national systems."

Mr. Oreja said several commissioners spoke in favor of phasing out quotas or See QUOTAS, Page 8



Mr. Oreja meeting the press Wednesday after the EU commission session.

AGENDA

14 Killed in Colombian Earthquake

BOGOTA (AP) — A powerful earth-quake rocked Colombia on Wednesday, toppling buildings and killing at least 14 people, according to radio reports. Doz-

ens of people were reported injured. The quake had a preliminary magnitude of 6.5 on the Richter scale and was centered about 175 miles west (280 kilometers) of the capital, Bogota, the Geophysical Institute of the Andes reported. The Seismologic Institute of the West, in Cali, measured the quake at magnitude 6.2.

New Frontier, Old Jitters

An Underdog Holds His Own

PAGE TWO

THE AMERICAS

Anatolia news agency reported. Italy's Emerging Politics

HEALTH/SCIENCE The Search for Helpful Pests

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Kohl's Message to Holland: Germans Aren't So Bad

By Stephen Kinzer New York Times Service

AMSTERDAM -- Only weeks before the last border controls between Germany and the Netherlands are to be lifted, Chancellor Helmut Kohl came to The Hague for a private meeting with about 30 Dutch politicians, intellectuals, and husiness leaders. Participants were sworn to silence and not even the topic was announced, but it might have been "Love Thy Neighbor." Mr. Kohl had come to discuss ways of

confronting deep anti-German sentiment

in the Netherlands. It is one of Western

Europe's most enduring prejudices, and, with the 50th anniversary of the end of World War II approaching, political lead-

ers in both countries want to curb it. The hostility exists even though the Dutch and Germans are neighbors who share a racial and cultural heritage. They maintain close political and commercial ties and, as the recent flooding showed.

face common environmental challenges. Many experts here say the Dutch formed their low opinion of Germans centuries ago, when the Netherlands was one

of the world's most advanced and power-

ful countries and Germany was still a patchwork of warring fiefs.

That low opinion hardened into hatred

after Germany invaded the Netherlands in 1940, ignoring a Dutch proclamation of neutrality. The German occupation of the Netherlands was as harsh as any in Western Europe. More than 100,000 Dutch Jews were deported to their deaths, and starvation afflicted much of the country in the winter of 1944-45. Many older people remember the occupation bitterly and still

refuse to set foot on German soil. But anti-German sentiment is not con-See NEIGHBORS, Page 8

Hold the Pasta While Diet Experts Rewrite the Menu

By Molly O'Neill New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Bye-bye, pasta. It's been fun. But diet experts who have been extolling the health benefits of low-fat, highcarbohydrate foods are now backtracking. Starchy foods, some

suspect, actually contribute to obesity. "In the '60s, starch was the enemy, then sugar, then salt then cholesterol, then fat," said Cathy Nonas, the director of the Theodore B. Van Itallie Center for Nutrition and Weight Management at St. Luke's-Roosevelt Hospital Center here. And now starch is looking like the enemy again. Weight-loss

experts and obesity researchers are studying the role played by

insulin (a hormone produced by the body to process sugar, and

starches like those found in white hread, pasta and processed

"nonfat" snacks) in weight gain.
The pendulum of weight-loss wisdom is constantly swinging, leaving behind some lasting scientific fact and some misbegotten notions. Few researchers question the health benefits of a low-

fat diet, hut many are beginning to wonder if a high-carbohydrate regime is appropriate for everyone, particularly overweight people and the "insulin-resistant," those who overproduce insuin after eating sugar or starches. Researchers estimate that up to 25 percent of the population in the United States may be insulin-

The insulin-resistant respond to starches or sugar by overproducing glucose, which in turn triggers an overproduction of insulin, a hormone responsible for a wide range of metabolic activities including determining how much of the glucose will he used immediately as energy and how much will be stored as fat; the regulation of triglycerides, and perhaps even the stimulation

of appetite.

The more insulin your body produces the more likely it is that you will convert dietary calories into body fat," said Dr. Dean Ornish, the author of 'Eat More, Weigh Less." (Harper-

See PASTA, Page 8

Dr. James Hill, the associate director of the Center for Human

Meantime, Shall We Dance?

A startling message from a group of experts in preventive medicine: You don't have to become a fitness

nut to reap major health benefits from regular physical activity. All you have to do, these experts concluded in The Journal of the American Medical Association, is incorporate a total of about 30 minutes

a day of moderate activity. Such as? Taking stairs instead of elevators, walking short distances instead of driving door to door, gardening, raking leaves, doing housework, dancing - just as long as it adds up

to 30 minutes a day. (Page 10)



Cold-War Broadcasters Are Nervous About Move to East

By Dean E. Murphy and Marjorie Miller

RAGUE - The sleek, whitewashed apartments in the hilly suburh of Troja spelled luxury. Modern kitchens. Grand bathrooms. Even private quarters for the maid. But for a husload of apartment bunters, oooe of that mattered.

Their sole coocern: the former Communist regime had once earmarked the complex for Western diplomats.
"I would never live here," grunted one

visitor. "I am sure the entire place is bugged by the Communists."

The Communist government is gone, hut there was oo arguing with this group of for-mer Soviet bloc dissidents, political prisocers and underground activists who work for Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty - a cadre of career anti-Communists whose broadcasts have been beamed here and across the former Soviet empire for more than four decades.

The two U.S.-financed stations are moving here from Munich as part of a grand realign-ment of the post-Cold War frootier and a make-over in the stations' mission. The demarcation of freedom, as one Czech official described it, is shifting about 200 miles oortheast, from Munich's English Garden to Prague's Weocesias Square, where broadcasts will originate beginning in late spring.

But transplanting the voices of the free world behind the Iron Curtain, no matter how tattered it may be, is a historic turn many longtime employees simply cannot fathom.

OMETIMES dismissed as dinosaurs from a hygone era, they insist a return to censorship and repression—even if oot on a Soviet scale—is likely. "Prague is a beautiful city," Eugeoe Kushev, a manager for Russian programs who left the soviet Union in 1974, said in an interview shorth before his death of a heart attack this shortly before his death of a heart attack this week. But "so, maybe, was Grozny," the Che-chen capital destroyed by the Russians.

For some emigre hroadcasters, just crossing the border from Germany to the Czech Republic was ecough to set cerves oo edge. Many vividly remember when Soviet tanks poured into Prague in 1968 to crush anti-Communist reforms, an event exhaustively

chronicled in their broadcasts.

Last year, William W. Marsh, then the president of the stations, quit three months into the job, saying he feared be would lose his most dedicated and talented staff because of the move

EVIN Klose, the oew president, said: "Many of these people were either expelled or willingly sought to leave Eastern lands at the time of Soviet power. They feel uneasy about going back into a land so recently dominated by the Communist Party.

These are oot easy times anywhere for the West's loyal foot soldiers of the Cold War, be they unemployed aerospace workers in Southern California, strategists at the Pentagoo or struggling shop owners at military towns in Germany. But the stunning East-West revolution of the last half-decade has been especially slow to win admirers among the hardened, suspicious veterans of the two radio stations.

They were consumed by their mission to break the Communist-controlled monopoly on information for nearly 400 million capove inhabitants of the Soviet bloc, reporting on events on both sides of the East-West divide and serving as surrogate local radio stations in oearly two dozen languages. And they believe their work helped make possible com-

munism's undoing — a claim that enjoys broad support in the region.

"They talk in these countries about emerging democracies. We talk about emerging corruption and emerging dictatorships," said Mr. Kushev, an intense man in a tweed blazer whose Polish-born wife accompanied him to Prague. "If we are going to report on how democracy works, we'd better be in a democratic country and oot a post-Communist

The distrust of things Eastern runs deep at the stations. For years, their secretive world in the gated, heavily guarded Munich headquar-ters was a place of intrigue, where good and evil were separated by a thick line on the map and a job well done sometimes meant risking

Some emigré broadcasters coocealed their identities by using on-air pseudonyms. A ter-rorist bombing injured three employees in 1981; there were persistent rumors of efforts by the KGB to poison the cafeteria salt. CIA and KGB agents cootinuously infiltrated the building's ranks — the CIA even paid for broadcasts until 1971 — making the labyrinth of ballways and oews studios a multilingual. laboratory for espionage.
A top editor of the Russian service defected

to the Soviet Union in the 1980s, admitting that be had been a spy; a Czech employee was once arrested for peddling Soviet MiG fighter jets. Other agents have been exposed when oewly elected East European governments perused Communist-era intelligence files and happened upon their names.

One veteran employee said he knew a CIA spy who "has pointed out some of the others."
Established with money from the CIA, Radio Free Europe began broadcasting into Eastern Europe in 1951, and Radio Liberty followed two years later with programs to the Soviet Union. Although the CIA funding was ultimately ended, the stations oever altered their focus, swelling into a force of 2,500 people beaming oews and commentary in 23 languages at an annual cost of more than

The broadcasts were never intended to last long — the first programs were taped in New York and lobbed into the East from a truck driven to the German-Czechoslovak border -but when communism took root in Eastern Europe the two stations also dug in. The Munich headquarters had been designed to be easily cooverted into a hospital, but the conversion never took place.

Instead, the staff became comfortable and entrenched, with employees marrying, huilding homes and taking full advantage of Germany's generous labor laws. ("You couldn't fire Himmler if he were working here," a station official told National Review magazine in 1984.)

Top employees reportedly earned six-fig-ure U.S. salaries, and almost everyooe was awarded six weeks of vacation, unlimited sick leave and abundant housing allowances.

But that all began to change with the revo-lutions of 1989 and the collapse two years later of the Soviet Union. With communism in surrender, President Bill Clintoo and the U.S. Congress declared the twin hroadcasts

Their huriel was averted, thanks to a fran-tic international campaign by President Va-clay Havel of the Czech Republic and other influential post-Communist leaders.

UT the stations' future was secured only teotatively. Budgets were slasbed to a third of their Cold War peak, and the stations were guaranteed U.S. taxpayer funds only until 1999. The broadcasts to Hungary and Afghanistan were eliminated, and the Czech and Polish sections were cut loose and given until September to find private support, a task they have yet to

By oext fall, the payroll will have been pared to 420, and many technical operations will have been combined with the Voice of America, the official broadcast of the United States, which promotes U.S. policies with government-approved programming. Employees will earn from 25 percent to 40 percent less than in Munich and will receive sharply reduced benefits. Non-Americans with less than 10 years' service will even lose

their pensions.

There is this feeling that we were all overpaid and we are now being punished for it." said Nick Jameson, a 91/2-year employee from England who has sued the stations over his lost pension, "Prague is a lovely city, but there is enormous anxiety over the way manage-ment has handled this move and what it means for employees in the future.



Speaker Is Selected As Poland's Leader

Shake-Up Forced by Walesa Elevates an Ex-Communist

> By Jane Perlez New York Times Service

WARSAW - Easing concerns about a political stale-mate, President Lech Walesa suggested on Wednesday that he would accept the nomination of the speaker of Parliament, Jozef Oleksy, as Poland's oew prime minister.

But it was oot clear how long it would take Mr. Oleksy to form a cabinet, and in particular to find a defense minister and a foreign minister acceptable to Mr. Walesa. Both posts have caused friction between Mr. Walesa and Poland's leftist

coalition government.

Mr. Oleksy, a former senior
member of the old Communist Party, was chosen on Tuesday as the new prime minister by the coalition after Mr. Walesa forced Prime Minister Walde-

mar Pawlak to resign. Oleksy and that the two men Monia produity meet on thingday. But some analysts suggest- generally been considered praged that Mr. Walesa would oot matic. He has told U.S. busistop his attacks against the gov- ness people that he favors of a

grouping of two parties rooted in the Communist past.

Mr. Walesa had pressed the coalition to remove Mr. Pawlak, asserting that he was stalling moves to a market economy. Bot the intervention also seemed to be aimed at improving Mr. Walesa's rwn weak ing Mr. Walesa's own weak standing in the polls.

Once a hero considered responsible for bringing about the end of communism, Mr. Walesa is trailing all the other potential candidates in the presidential election, which is to be held sometime this year.

The choice of Mr. Oleksy to replace Mr. Pawlak, a 36-year-old politician from the Polish Peasants' Party, was widely welcomed as an improvement here, even by newspapers ideo-logically opposed to Mr. Oleksy and his party, the Democratic Left Alliance.

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Inal:

Mr. Oleksy, 48, would be the Mr. Walesa's spokesman, first prime minister since the Leszek Spalinski, said the presi-collapse of communism in Podent was "not opposed" to Mr. land to come directly from the: former Communist Party.

erning coalition, a fragile market economy in Poland.

Kohl and Parliament Clash on Broadcasting

The Associated Press

BONN - Chancellor Helmut Kohl's rivals accused him on Wednesday of trampling on press freedoms by attempting to weaken Germany's largest public hroadcasting octwork, the veoerable ARD.

The charge, made in the low-er house of Parliament, so infuriated Mr. Kohl that he decided to retort even though he had earlier decided not to address the Bundestag delegates.

It was the most raucous Bundestag session this year.

His face red with anger, Mr. Kohl accused the opposition Social Democrats of resorting to "cheap hypocrisy and opportunism" in trying to block reform of the broadcasting sys-

Social Democrats' shouts of protest filled the chamber as Mr. Kohl lectured them from the dais. "You are oot going to avoid a debate with your bellowing. I advise you to listen

At issue are proposals by Mr. Kohl's governing coalition to cut some components of ARD, which encompasses a oational television service, eight regional

TV services, 51 radio stations and 23,000 employees.

The chancellor told the Bundestag that reforming the ARD was long overdue to make room on the airwaves for more private broadcasters. He charged that the Social Democrats were resisting his proposals only to gain political capital ahead of Feb. 20 elections in Hesse state.

Social Democrats charged that Mr. Kohl wants to shut down ARD because it has been critical of his government and that he wants to allow the expansion of existing private stations that support him.

These are a transparent attempt to block certain unloved programs," Hans Eichel, a So-cial Democrat up for re-election as Hesse state governor, said of the reform proposals.

Edmund Stoiber, governor of Bavaria and an ally of the chancellor's, fired back that ARD had "acquired a monstrous amount of fat that simply has to

Mr. Kohl also has said that ARD is under political influence from the opposition Social



SHORT BUT SWEET — Sarajevans enjoying a 6-kilometer test ride Wednesday from Sarajevo's rail station to the suburbs and back. The service, due to carry 3,000 passengers a day, will supplement tram routes opened last year.

Rebel Command Set to Pull Out of Grozny

SHALI, Russia - In a sign of bow far the Russians have advanced in Grozny. Chechen separatist headquarters will be withdrawn from the city, a spokesman said on Wednesday.

Moviadi Udugov, a spokesman for the government of President Dzhokhar Dudayev, said at a news conference that only "groups of fighters acting independently of headquarters according to the develop-

ment of the situation" would remain in the outskirts of Grozny overnight Tuesday city, which is the capital of the breakaway Russian republic of Chechnya.

The announcement came as Russian forces fighting since December to crush the Chechen secessionist drive consolidated their hold oo Grozny. The Russians have driven separatist fighters to the city's southern fringe, Chechen guerrillas said.

Russian artillery and warplanes pound-

and on Wednesday.
Still, rebel fighters demed that the Russians were in control of the capital and said fighting was continuing, with small bands Chechens making raids on Russian

But some of the bundreds of thousands of residents who fled Grozny have begun returning to Russian-held parts of the city from villages to the oorth that are coned the rebel posicions on the southern trolled by pro-Russian Chechen forces.

120 Angry Passengers File Suit Over QE2 Cruise

NEW YORK — At least 120 passeogers who said they sailed on a troubled December voyage of the Cunard luxury liner QE2 bave filed a civil negligence suit here seeking \$62 million. That amount, according to the lawsuit, was for breach of cootract and future medical costs.

Cunard would not comment on the suit. which seeks \$100,000 in damages for each passenger and asks the court to set up a \$50 million fund to cover any medical costs passengers might incur over the oext 10 years related to exposure from asbestos or other toxic diseases

The suit accuses the Cunard Line of fire and safety hazards. including blocked passageways, inadequate samtary facilities. unsafe and missing safety doors, and exposure to asbestos dust and noxious fumes.

The QE2 left Southampton Dec. 17 after a \$45 million refurbishing. In New York, the Coast Guard delayed its Christmas Caribbean cruise for 37 hours because of fire and safety violations found aboard. Some passengers described the crossing and cruise as "a nightmare" and "the voyage

TRAVEL UPDATE

U.S. Maintains Lebanon Travel Ban

WASHINGTON (Reuters) - Lebanon sought to persuade the United States that it was now safe for Americans to visit but wonno immediate lifting of the 10-year-old U.S. travel ban.

U.S. and Lebanese officials ended two days of talks Tuesday on the security of Americans in Lebanon. One participant, the Lebanese ambassador to Washington, Riyad Tabbarah, said that 40,000 Americans had visited Lebanon in violation of the ban.

"and not one incident has happened to them."

Washington banned U.S. citizens and aircraft from visiting Lebanon in 1985, when civil war was raging there and Islamic guerrilla groups were kidnapping U.S. and other Western citizeos. The war ended in 1990, hut the ban has been maintained.

Egyptian archaeologists have found an ancient necropolis ocar & half-huilt highway crossing the Giza Pyramids plateau. Egypt halted work on the road following protests from a United Nations

French rail drivers will strike from Wednesday evening to Friday morning, the state railway SNCF said, but disruption to passengers will be minimal, company management said. (Reuters). More than 500 people have died in an epidemic of cerebrospinal meningitis in the southern Nigeria state of Cross River, a oewspa-

per reported Wednesday. The Dutch national railroad network plans to ruo charter trains to popular French and Spanish summer holiday destinations next

A second day of snow and rain storms in Israel caused havoc and flooding Wednesday. A river that burst its banks blocked the highway between Tel Aviv and Haifa, authorities said. (AFP)

Correction

A wire dispatch in Wednesday's editions incorrectly reported the amount of mooey an employee of Tokai Bank Ltd. of Japan attempted to obtain through fraudulent computer transactions. The amount was 1.6 billioo yen (\$16 million). One hank employee has been arrested in the case.

Russian Miners Strike and Warn of More to Come

MOSCOW — Half a million coal miners in Russia, 80 percent of the industry's work force, went on strike Wednesday to demand overdue wages and government subsidies for the struggling industry, a unioo leader said.

Vitali Budko, leader of the Russian Iodependent Union of Coal Miners, said the action was a one-day warning strike in one

of the country's largest industries.

"If the government persists in ignoring our demands," be said, "we will go on a protracted strike on March 1 and demand early presidential elections and a resignation of this government.

From Sakhalin Island in the Pacific

Ocean to the southern city of Rostov-on-Don. 189 of Russia's 228 mines either

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closed altogether or stopped supplying coal to clients. The remaining mines stayed open only to produce vital fuel for their communities. Transport, support and mainteoance workers also took part in the strike. Mr.

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. Avadate

By James Brooke

* QUITO, Ecuador - Roaring over the Amazon jungle, a Peru-vian Mirage fighter jet rocketed an Ecuadoran mountain base that had rained mortar fire on Peruvian Army patrols strugging up a contested valley door.

By increasing their firepower to a Mirage for the dawn raid on the base, Condor Mirador, Peruvian generals highlighted their disadvantage this week in the 2-week-old border conflict with Ecuador.

- On paper, Lima has the up-ger hand. The Peruvian Army is wice the size of Ecuador's, and ever the last decade its commando units honed their comhat skills against guerrillas. But in the rugged theater of operations, it is clear that tiny

"Ecuador owns all the key ferrain — the high ground," said a military analyst here who spoke on condition of anonymity. "The Ecuadorans are dead serious. They're not going to back off this time."

Ecuador could hold big Peru to

long grinding standoff.

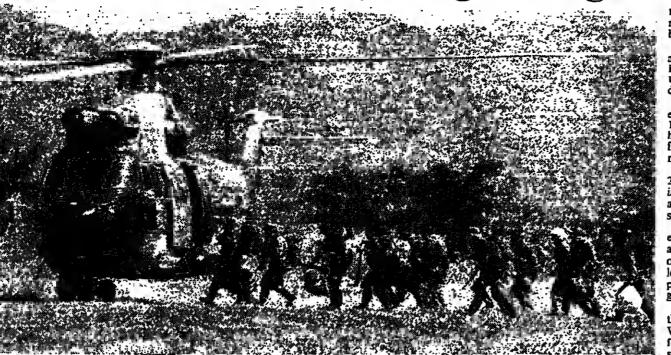
Forming a defensive horse-shoe around the disputed headwaters of the Cenepa River, the high ground runs from foresteloaked hills to the steep 6,000-foot (1,800-meter) Condor mountain range.

[New fighting was reported

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Ecuadoran soldiers boarding a flight to the contested border zone, where Peruvian units have come under mortar fire.

Wednesday between Ecuadoran and Peruvian troops, The Associated Press said from Quito. The Ecuadoran armed forces said Peru renewed attacks on Equador's horder posts with mortar fire and helicopters armed with rockets.] With fighting largely concen-

iar ground. Peruvian troops are penetrating an area traditionally controlled by Ecuador. Short supply lines also help

advantage of defending famil- batteries at Condor Mirador. In contrast, Peru must use

the defenders. Driving trucks ley, where they face Ecuadoran enced draftees against well-en- Cenepa River's existence.

trated in a 40-square-mile (100- over dirt roads, Ecuadoran sol- anti-aircraft missiles. So far, square-kilometer) lowland re- diers deliver fresh ammunition Ecuadoran military officials gion, Ecuadoran units have the to their BM-21 rocket launcher say, three Peruvian helicopters have been shot down.

As the attackers, Peruvian helicopters to send men and troops are suffering higher casupplies 100 miles (160 kilome- sualties than Ecuadoran units. ters) up the Cenepa River Val- Initially, Lima sent inexperitrenched Ecuadoran units; more recently its commandos have walked into mine fields. President Alberto Fujimori

acknowledged this week that Peru had suffered 22 "casualties," without specifying the dead and wounded.

Peruvian newspapers have estimated casualties at about 100 dead and wounded. Lima has installed a second, 60-bed field hospital at Bagua, its main military staging area.

Ecuador reports 10 dead and 26 wounded. Foreign journalists visiting Ecuador's staging area at Patuca say these figures seem to be roughly accurate. "Our armed forces are strong

enough to repel Peru's attacks at our posts and to keep them outside our territory for a very long time," Heinz Moeller, president of Ecuador's Con-

Hoping to hreathe life into the peace effort. Alexander F. Watson, the secretary of state for inter-American affairs, has said that Washington was hoping to send military observers into the Cenepa River Valley as soon as there is a cease-fire.

The United States, Argentina, Brazil and Chile are guarantors of a 1942 treaty that established Ecuador's border with Peru. Ecuador has refused to recognize a 48-mile stretch of the border, saying that negotiators did not then know of the

Once Again, Clinton Is Thrown on Defensive Over Nominee

By Ann Devroy

- WASHINGTON - When President Bill Clinton settled on Henry Foster, a Tennessee physician, as his nominee for surgeon general, he thought he had a candidate with a "perfect profile," a man heavily involved in curbing teenage pregnancy who had delivered thousands of babies and was even cited as a hero by then-President George Bush.

But what Mr. Clinton and his aides did not fully debate was abortion, one of the most emotional issues in America, and whether they were prepared for a battle over it.

Now the president, hobbled by incomplete information on his nominee and embarrassed by etroneous facts dispensed once and maybe twice about Dr. Foster, has been thrust into another unwelcome political fight.

Mr. Clinton has repeatedly said that he stands behind his nominee and will fight for him. But

faced with a gush of allegations about Dr. Fos- that he performed "less than a dozen" abortions, the Department of Health and Human Services ter's record, the White House this week put a mostly in cases of rape, incest or to protect the and in Congress suggest that Dr. Foster's selection deputy chief of staff, Erskine Bowles, in charge health of the woman, plays into the hands of tion, aimed to be noncontroversial after the of an emergency fact-gathering mission: summoning Dr. Foster to the White House to answer questions; dispatching aides to Tennessee to examine his record; and assigning a half-dozen aides to find out the facts that were not examined before the president announced his intention to nominate Dr. Foster in an Oval Office ceremony

The next time "we utter a number" of abortions performed by the nominee, said Avis La-Velle, spokeswoman for the Department of Health and Human Services, "it won't be based on Dr. Foster's recollection. It will be based on a thorough review of all the records so he is not vulnerable to these allegations.

Some administration officials, and Mr. Clinton's allies on abortion rights, are angry that he is in the position of arguing over how many abortions Dr. Foster has performed. They maintain that having Dr. Foster issue a statement saying

abortion foes hy suggesting that performing a stormy tenure of his predecessor, Joycelyn Ellegal procedure is somehow wrong and needs ders, began normally. The officials said Dr. Foe-

We should have said all medical procedures he performed were legal and ethical and left it at one official said.

On Tuesday, the National Coalition of Abortion Providers said in a statement that Dr. Foster's "equivocation and political cowardice in the face of criticism for doing what is legal" was inappropriate, and the group called on him to step down.

Representative Louise M. Slaughter of New York, one of a group of Democrats in Congress who called a news conference to support Dr. Foster, said it was "deplorable" that the administration had helped undercut his nomination by getting into a debate over how many and what kind of abortions he had performed.

Interviews with officials in the White House.

ter was recommended by David Satcher, head of the Center for Communicable Diseases in Atlanta, and received glowing tributes from a variety of professionals in the health fields.

Health department officials, who compiled the original list of potential nominees for the White House and sent the list over in January, said the fact that he had performed abortions was known hut, as Miss Lavelle said, "It was such a minuscule part of his record."

Administration officials said that Mr. Clintoo's top aides did not believe that abortion would turn into a big issue because, as one put it: The guy had a perfect profile, the Republicans don't want a fight now over this and we were fulled into thinking if we went forward with a perfect person for this post that we would not be caught up in a hoge fight."

Away From Politics

 Government agents began tracking some of the people charged in the terror conspiracy trial of Sheikh Omar Abdel Rahman as early as 1989, when police officials photographed two of them taking target practice with three men who were later convicted in the World Trade Center bombing, according to testimony in the trial in New York.

• The crew of the space shuttle Discovery monitored a series of science experiments and inspected the bulky suits two astronants will wear during a five-hour space walk. (AP)

 People who can afford to live in the posh ski resort of Vail, Colorado, still can't pay enough to be buried here. Voters rejected a proposal to build the town's first cemetery. A similar proposal failed in November 1993. Proponents of the burial ground had argued that it would make Vail a real town, not just a winter playground for the wealthy. Opponents had said the cemetery would gobble up open space.

• Resuming normal activities as soon as possible is the best treatment for lower back pain, according to a new Finnish study. The research, detailed in The New England Journal of Medicine, set out to discover if exercise, bed rest, or inactivity was more effective for alleviating back pain. The researchers determined that people who performed normal activity made the most rapid recovery.

Is the 92-Year-Old Senator Up to the Job?

By Helen Dewar

WASHINGTON — After years of honoring Senator Strom Thurmond as a symbol of longevity, his fellow Republicans have begun to question whether the 92-year-old from South Carolina has the stamina to continue as chairman of the Senate Armed Services Com-

The issue came to a head this week when Newsweek reported on the armed services panel, confusion, forgetfulness and Hill office.

ity leader, Bob Dole, about Mr. the committee. Thurmond's ability to lead the

denied that anyone was seeking to get Mr. Thurmond to step aside, and Mr. Warner issued a statement praising Mr. Thurmond, who has served in the Senate since 1955 and is president pro tempore, third in line for the presidency behind the vice president and House speaker.

But several senators and their that the majority whip, Trent aides said there was "ohvious Lott of Mississippi, and Sena-tor John W. Warner of Virginia, tor put it, about Mr. Thurthe second-ranking Republican mond's occasional displays of

raised questions with the major- distraction while presiding over Mr. Dole later issued a statement expressing his affection Out of the "enormous respect and respect for Mr. Thurmond and, at the same time, denying

for the man and his service." Mr. Lott and Mr. Dole bave there is reluctance to say or do anything about it, the senator the South Carolina senator to

In a demonstration of the sensitivity of the issue, the Newsweek report set off a series of private meetings on Monday, which were followed by public statements of support for Mr. Thurmond that continued on Tuesday.

After learning of the report, Mr. Thurmond met with Mr. Dole. Then Mr. Warner and Mr. Lott visited separately with Mr. Thurmond in his Capitol

step down. There's nothing to it," Mr. Dole said. Mr. Lott, who is also a mem-

that anyone was trying to get

ber of the armed services panel, told reporters Tuesday that he had not discussed the issue with Mr. Dole until after the Newsweek report and insisted that he was not seeking to get Mr. Thurmond to step down as chairman.

He praised Mr. Thurmond. saying. "He's in excellent shape and doing a great joh."

Mr. Thurmond appeared to be taking the whole thing in stride. In an interview with The Associated Press, he said he felt "like a million dollars" and expected to continue as chairman.

"I think it's just a little power play and there's nothing to it," was quoted as saying.

POLITICAL NOTES

Clinton Selects Ex-General for CLA

WASHINGTON - President Bill Clinton nominated Michael C. P. Carns on Wednesday to head the Central Intelligence Agency and help the spy agency burnish its image after He said the retired air force general's main goal would be

reinvigorating U.S. intelligence so that it pursues clear priorities and puts its resources behind the core missions that will continue to give our nation the most timely, relevant and honest intelligence in the world."

In the last year, the agency has been rocked by a scandal over Russian spying in its ranks and has faced congressional questioning of its post-Cold War mission. White House officials said a key objective in picking General Carns would be to restore morale as well as engineer reform.

"He understands the critical importance of intelligence."
Mr. Clinton said of his nominee, "because he's had to rely on it when the lives of Americans and the security of our country were on the line."

Senate Rejects Democrats' Demand

WASHINGTON - The Senate on Wednesday defeated a Democratic effort to force Republicans to reveal spending cuts or tax increases necessary to meet their goal of a halanced budget hy the year 2002.

By a vote of 56 to 44, the Senate killed the proposal, offered to a proposed halanced hudget amendment to the constitution. The plan by the minority leader. Thomas A. Daschle of South Dakota, would have forced Congress to detail spending cu : or tax increases needed to balance the hudget before states could ratify the amendment.

Democrats who oppose the balanced budget amendment say it will cause deep cuts in vital programs.

Helms Plans New Cuba Constraint

WASHINGTON - Jesse Helms, the North Carolina Republican who is chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, will introduce a bill Thursday to tighten economic sanetions against Cuba by, among other things, harring most aid to former Soviet states that provide aid to Cuha.

The hill, which has more than 10 co-sponsors in the Senate. has the support of several Democrats. It would har entry into the United States to any foreign husiness executive who owns Cuban property in Cuba that was confiscated from Ameri-

It also calls for cutting off preferential trade rights to any country that buys sugar or molasses from Cuba and then reships the sweeteners, perhaps in a finished product, to the

Republicans Study Trim in Tax Cut

WASHINGTON — House Republican leaders have begun considering ways to scale back their \$200 billion "Contract With America" tax package under pressure from Senate Republicans as well as conservative Democrats who argue that a massive cut could complicate efforts to halance the

Senator J. James Exon of Nebraska, Representative Charles W. Stenholm of Texas and other conservative Democrats have warned that tax-cut proposals by Republicans and President Clinton could undermine deficit reduction efforts.

The chairman of the Senate Budget Committee, Pete V. Domenici of New Mexico, said that while he might support modest tax relief for the middle class, "deficit reduction

"There is no commitment to any size tax-reduction plan in the Senate, and there is no consensus, from what I can tell," he said. "We're clearly interested in what the House says and does, but everybody knows that senators are very concerned about the deficit." House Republicans have signaled their intention to reduce

or eliminate a proposal to liberalize tax write-offs for capitalintensive businesses that could drain the Treasury of an estimated \$88.8 billion over 10 years. The chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, Bill Archer of Texas. said that the size and shape of the tax package was in flux.

"We made a commitment, and we intend to live up to it." he said, "but the commit-

ment was not written in stone and the committee could work its will - adjusting some of the speci-fics — in development of a

Quote/ Unquote

Newt Gingrich, the House speaker, defending his wife against ethical questions about her new job recruiting husinesses for a free-trade zone in Is-rael: "I am confident that somebody will find an appearance problem in everything that my wife or I do the rest of our lives. You'll find every other day some-body on the left launches a new attack."



Mr. and Mrs. Gingrich

Howling Dog Is Key Clue, Simpson Accusers Say

LOS ANGELES — A dog, yowling frantically and with blood on its paws, followed Steven Schwab home on the night of June 12 in the neighborhood where Nicole Brown Simpson was slain, Mr. Schwab testified Wednesday.

Prosecutors trying O. J. Simpson for murder contended that the dog, an Akita, belonged to Mrs. Simpson and was searching for help after she and a friend, Ronald L. Goldman, were slashed to death in front of her condominium.

Mr. Schwab said he was walking his own dog when he saw the Akita at a corner two blocks from Mrs. Simpson's condominium at 10:55 P.M. The dog followed Mr.

Schwab home, and when it was calm enough to be examined, Mr. Schwab said, he realized it had no cuts on its paws. Mr. Simpson has pleaded not guilty to the murders of his for-

ner wife and Mr. Goldman. The coroner has been unable to pinpoint exactly when Mrs. Simpson and Mr. Goldman were stahbed to death, and prosecutors are seeking to show that it must have been about the

time the dog became agitated and started barking.

Prosecutors say Ms. Simpson's dog, which other neigh-hors said they heard barking, is the best evidence so far to establish a time of the slayings,

which they put at 10:15 P.M. They contend that the timing would have given Mr. Simpson time to return to his Brentwood estate, two miles (three kilometers) away, clean np and board a limousine to the airport just

after 11 P.M. Mr. Simpson's lawyers say he waiting to be driven to the airport for a flight to Chicago at the time the murders occurred.

Another witness, Lonis Also on Wednesday, Judge

as it barked incessantly at about

10:45 P.M. Mr. Karpf, Mrs. Simpson's next-door neighbor, said he saw the trial. the dog as he went to retrieve

was in his yard practicing his night of the slayings. "The golf swing at 10:15 P.M. that night. They say he was at home persistent, nonstop and very, dismissed as a juror this week ternatives remain.

Karpf, testified Wednesday Lance A. Ito refused to quash a that he was frightened by a dog suhpoena served to Mr. Simpson'a first wife, Marquerite Simpson Thomas, clearing the way for her testimony later in

Mrs. Thomas's attorney, Carl his mail at the front of his Jones, argued the subpoena Bundy Drive condominium. He should be thrown out because had just returned from an outof-town trip at the time, he said. testimony to offer and because Mr. Karpf'a fiancée, Eva it was improperly served. The Stein, also testified, saying that she was awakened by loud barking around 10:15 P.M. the Daily News of Los Angeles re-

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had been involved in a shoving match with another juror.

Quoting unidentified sources, the newspaper also said the dismissed panelist accused several black jurors of be-

ing sympathetie to the defendant and of forming opinions One of Mr. Simpson's law

yers, Johnnie L. Cochran Jr., objected to a small angel lapel pin that the chief prosecutor. Marcia Clark, wore to show sympathy for Mrs. Simpson and Mr. Goldman.

Mr. Cochran said the pin violated Judge Ito's order forbid-The woman, a retired legal ding attorneys to wear any sym-secretary, was replaced by a 54-bols linked to the case. Judge year-old black man who works Ito deferred a ruling on whether as a postal operations manager. Ms. Clark could continue to The jury now has nine blacks, wear the pin, but told her it was one white and two mixed-race inappropriate. (AP, Reuters)

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By R. Jeffrey Smith
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON -- North Korea has asked the Clinton administration to provide from \$500 million to \$1 billion worth of extra economic and technical assistance under its nuclear deal with the United States, but neither Washington nor any allied capital is willing to do so, American and diplomatic officials said

The demand for extra aid comes on top of what Washington has already pledged to provide North Korea under the October 1994 agreement. including a promise to arrange for the construc-tion of two nuclear reactors in North Korea With valued at about \$4 billion. None of the extra money had been requested before, an American

American officials said they were not sure how firm the new North Korean demand was, or where the additional funds might come from. But a senior official called the demand "outrageous" and said North Korea was, "not totally unexpectedly, trying to expand the scope of the reactor project beyond what we had agreed." North Korean officials made the demand dur-

ing talks in Berlin last week, saying the extra aid was needed to construct a simulator to train North Korean reactor operators, to install new transformer lines and electrical-power substations and to finance other reactor "accessories." the U.S. official said on condition he not be

Without the improvements, North Korean of-ficials claimed in Berlin, the power generated by the reactors would overwhelm the country's decrepit electrical network.

The senior American official said that the demands would be discussed in further negotiadefining would be discussed in further negotiations, but added that Washington had "no intention of building a power grid for North Korea" or providing the other items. He added that the United States was conducting "an ongoing, very difficult negotiation" with "tough people."

The two nuclear reactors are to be built over the next decade with funding from South Korea.

Japan and other nations. They are meant to compensate North Korea for dismantling its existing nuclear program, which U.S. and allied officials have said was designed to produce nuclear weapons.

The North Korean demand constitutes the second major point of disagreement that cropped up last week between the United States and North Korea. It was at the Berlin meeting breaker."

that North Korea also rebuffed a draft U.S. contract for construction of the reactors because it objected to South Korea's being named the principal reactor supplier.

■ Pyongyang Is Warned of 'Deal Breaking' North Korea could destroy the nuclear-freeze agreement if it refuses to accept South Korean light-water nuclear reactors, Agence France-Presse reported Wednesday from Washington.

quoting a top-level U.S. administration official.
Winston Lord, assistant secretary for East Asian and Pacific affairs, said that Pyongyang must accept the South Korean reactors and resume a dialogue with South Korea or risk losing the deal. "I think North Korea will come around," he said. "It is going to have to accept South Korean reactors, otherwise it will be a deal

In Southeast Asia, Another View of Islam

Tolerance Is Emphasized as Nations Seek Foreign Investment

By Michael Richardson International Herald Tribute

SINGAPORE - As Islamic extremists in the Middle East and North Africa step up their violence, Muslim-majority countries in Southeast Asia are promoting an alternative view of Islam as a religion of moderation and tolerance.

President Suharto of Indonesia recently called on religious preachers from 22 nations taking part in a meeting in Jakarta of the Organization of Islamic Indonesia and Malaysia is pro-Conference to emphasize the tected by constitutional safeneed for Muslims to develop a guards and a tradition of relistronger work ethic and an appreciation for science and technology in economie development

"We must avoid preaching which advocates violence because Allah has taught us that force is not the way to attract followers to our religion," Mr.

More than 85 percent of Indonesia's population of 185 million professes adherence to Islam, making it the world's largest Muslim country.

The Malaysian government said Monday that it would sponsor an international seminar in Kuala Lumpur next month on the values Islam has in common with major Chinese codes of ethics and behavior, such as Confucianism While Muslim Malaysians are the largest ethnic group in Malay-

sia, Chinese form a substantial

minority.

Freedom of worship of the large numbers of Christians, Hindus and Buddhists in both gious tolerance.

Much of the investment that has helped turn Indonesia and Malaysia into rapidly industrializing countries comes from non-Muslim sources, including multinational concerns and companies controlled by ethnic

nearly \$24 billion in 1994, up from \$8 billion in 1993, according to official figures. In Malay-

sia, the value of foreign investment applications last year surged by more than 44 percent to \$4.5 billion.

Noordin Sopiee, directorgeneral of the Institute of Strategic and International Studies Kuala Lumpur, said Wednesday that constant media publicity about violent actions by a minority of Islamic extremists had created a "Green Peril" stereotype.

"A lot of people in the West, Japan and many other non-Muslim societies see Muslims as uncivilized and dangerous." he said. "In North America, Japan and Europe, Muslims really have a very had image."

As a result, there was a risk that non-Muslim investors might shy away from Southeast Asia. "They may think we are dangerous, mercurial and very difficult to deal with," Mr. Noordin said, "We have to counter that."

leaders, Mr. Suharto said that his government would not allow Indonesia to become a religious said.

state or its preachers to mix religion and politics. Indonesia and Malaysia have

taken tough action in the past against religious extremists. In August, Malaysia banned the Arquam Muslim sect, saying its 100,000 followers, mainly in Southeast Asia, Ionowen "deviationist" teachings and were a security threat.

The Malaysian government recently rejected calls by the main Islamic opposition party for the imposition of an Islamic penal code in Malaysia to take the place of secular law for Muslims and non-Muslims

Anwar Ibrahim, the deputy prime minister, cited attempts hy several mnamed countries to apply an Islamic penal code. "often without justice and wisdom and in the midst of rampant corruption and oppres-

Such efforts were an attempt by those Islamic governments to cover up shortcomings, destructive politics, economic failure and widespread poverty, be

BRIEFLY ASIA

Indonesia Confronted on Killings

JAKARTA — The United States. Australia and Canada have expressed concern to Indonesia over the alleged killing of six East Timorese civilians by Indonesian troops last

month, embassy officials said Wednesday.

They said that their embassies, working separately, had gathered enough evidence to contradict Indonesian government accounts that the mid-January incident in troubled East Timor had been a clash between troops and anti-Indonesian

"We have been gathering a lot of information about this incident and a lot of it is convincing," an embassy official said, adding that there was "a lot of evidence" to suggest that guernillas were not involved and that "innocent villagers may have been shot by some overheated soldiers."

Indonesian military officials say the Jan. 12 incident was an ambush of members of the Fretilin guerrilla movement, the remnants of a force resisting Indonesia's 1975 invasion of the former Portuguese colony. Timorese exiles rejected that version, saying the six were villagers killed by troops frustrated at not capturing the guerrillas.

Burmese Take Fight Into Thailand

MAE SOT, Thailand -- Burmese troops crossed into Thailand on Wednesday during an intensive attack on the rebel Karen National Union's last major border stronghold, a Thai Army officer said.

The officer said That forces, determined to prevent any spillover of fighting onto their territory, fired mortars at the estimated 50 Burmese soldiers who waded across the Moei River, which forms the border.

The Karens have a camp on the Burmese side, in a loop of the river, with Thai territory on three sides. The Burmese troops were reportedly trying to break through the camp's more vulnerable rear defenses. (Remers)

Indian Reformer Predicts Victory

BOMBAY - A major Congress (I) Party rival of Prime Minister P. V. Narasimha Rao says any "surprise defeat" for the party in this week's assembly polis in Maharashtra state could precipitate an early general election.

Maharashtra's chief minister, Sharad Pawar, said he was confident of winning the election for the 288-member state assembly, defying opinion polls predicting a Congress Party

The state elections on Thursday and Sunday are the latest. m a series of regional polls that began in November and endin March. Mr. Rao has already lost three of four state polls and faces an uphill battle in six more.

Princesses Diana and Masako Meet

TOKYO - Princess Diana of Britain met her Japanese counterpart, Crown Princess Masako, on Wednesday for the first time, providing a photo opportunity for the many lans of the royal and imperial families here.

The Princess of Wales, on the third day of her four-day, unofficial trip to Japan, visited Crown Prince Narubito and his wife at their residence, Togu Palace, in Tokyo, before going on to a tea party hosted by Emperor Akihito and Empress Michiko in the Imperial Palace.

Princess Diana, who is here for charity purposes, visited a rehabilitation center for mental patients and a day-care center for handicapped children earlier in the day.

VOICES from Asia

Hisang Yao-yu, director-general of mainland operations for the Nationalist Party in Taiwan, on a speech by President. Jiang Zemin of China last month: "The first part of the speech is overbearing, arrogant and hegemonic. In the end, part of the speech is wide-ranging, urgent and flexible and it contains several new ideas."

Tomichi Murayana, prime minister of Japan, in reply to opposition says was a bungled response to the earthquake that devastated Kobe: "I am not considering a mass cabinet resignation."

Khanh K. Le, regional Indochina analyst for W. I. Carr (Far East) Ltd., an international syndicate that is considering leading the Vietnamese Army \$100 million for a telecommunications project: The Vietnam People's Army is swapping guns for briefcases."

Ernic Salomon, president of the Japan Jewish Center, who what a Jew is. I know one rightist who goes around denounc-



SPIFFING UP — A dog being groomed Wednesday in a Beijing pet market. Sales — and prices — of man's best friend have declined in the capital since exorbitant municipal registration fees were imposed late last year.

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Suharto said. Addressing a convention last Foreign investment approvals in Indonesia amounted to month of Indonesian Muslim

Fraud Cases Power a Surge in Chinese Crime BELJING — Chinese crime statistics for 1994 showed that fraud increased by 26 percent and theft hy nearly 18 percent over the previous year, a report

last year, a 15.6 percent increase

ported.
The increase of serious cases remained a prominent prob- said.

criminal cases were reported istry of Public Security said.

The overall crime rate, howover 1993, the China Daily re- ever, only increased by 2.7 per-

LOW COST FLIGHTS

cent over 1993 and was low hy world standards, the report Last month, President Jiang emin and Prime Minister Li

Peng made a joint appeal for police to intensify their war against crime. The appeal underlined the anxieties of China's leaders

about mounting crime and signaled fears of a breakdown in law and order, especially in remote regions, when the para-mount leader, Deng Xiaoping, 90, dies.

A recent survey showed 92.5 order," the China Daily said. It robbery.

did not say where the areas with high crime rates are.

The newspaper also reported that more than 1,000 people had been sentenced for making and marketing counterfeit or substandard goods in the last

cases of robbery rose by 14.9 percent in 1994, fraud by 26.3

Communists came to power in 1949, has increased in recent years, despite capital punishment and heavy prison terms. Amnesty International has estimated that China con-

demned more than 2,500 people

has lived in Japan for 45 years, on accusations that the country is anti-Semitic: "This country is not anti-Semitic. This country is naive. Most people don't even know who or ing Jews and then makes donations to Israel."

in China."

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two years. The China Daily said that

> percent and theft by 17.7 per-Crime, reduced after the

percent of China's counties and to death in 1993 for a range of cities had "fairly good public crimes, including murder and (AP, Reuters)

Beijing Said to Step Up Spying in Australia

Chinese Immigrants Complain of Harassment and Threats

SYDNEY - China is believed to have stepped up espionage activity in Australia and is closely watching or intimidating key members of the local Chinese community, some of its leaders said here.

Complaints of harassment, including

threats against family members still living in China, followed reports that Australia's intelligence agency has recently boosted surveillance of suspected Chinese spies. The Australian Security Intelligence Organization is said to have identified a steady increase in Chinese agents operating under direct orders from Beijing and now feared to be engaged in harassment of

Chinese people living in Australia. The activity is thought to be aimed at preventing anti-Communist Chinese in Australia from taking actions that could pose either a political or economic threat to China, reports here said.

One Chinese community leader, Peter Wong of Sydney, said he was aware of

increased activity by China and knew one Chinese individual whom he suspected was working as an agent for Beijing Mr. Wong said there had been close monitoring of the local Chinese business

community and "subtle threats" made against some of its members. "They have to go along with it or they won't be allowed to do business in China," he said. They have been told that if they don't behave well they will never be able to go back to China or that their relatives and

be added. A former student leader and dissident Ken Xu, who fled here after the 1989 Tiananmen massacre in Beijing, said that be believed he and his local dissident organization bad been targeted for malicious

friends will not be favorably looked on,"

rumors, threats and intimidation. Mr. Xu, 31, is an official of the Alliance for a Democratic China and now works as marketing director at a Chinese-language newspaper here.

He said that he was very worried about his family in China and that he had been warned last week that he should not try to go to Hong Kong. "It would not be safe for me," he added.
"I don't know what's happening to my family and I don't know what is going on

Mr. Xu said he suspected that the atmo-

sphere there is very sensitive because China's ailing leader, Deng Xiaoping, 91, "will die very soon." An official of the Australian Security Intelligence Organization declined to confirm reports that it had boosted surveillance of Chinese agents, saying that a num-

ber of countries were engaged in espiousge in Australia. But he pointed to the security organization's annual report in October that said many people who had left their home countries to seek a new life in Australia had become the target for interference and

China Deploying in Spratlys, Manila Says

MANILA — President Fidel V. Ramos said Wednesday that China has deployed warships and built structures on a coral reef claimed by the Philippines

in the disputed Spratly Islands. He said that Manila would

soon lodge a diplomatic protest with Beijing. "The Department of Nation-I Defense has verified that vessels from the People's Republic of China are presently in the vicinity of Panganiban reel in the Kalayaan Island group." Mr. Ramos said, referring to

the Spratly Islands that are claimed by the Philippines. "Certain structures have also been huilt on Panganiban Recf and we have pictures of this," he asserted, saying that reconnaissance missions over the

Mr. Ramos said that Manila views these actions taken by elements identified with the People's Republic of China as inconsistent with international law and the spirit and intent of the 1992 Manila ASEAN declaration on the South China Sea." That declaration, signed by the Association of South East

Asian Nations as well as China and other Spratlys claimants, agreed to joint development in the area and peaceful dialogue to resolve the dispute. Chinese Embassy spokesmen were not immediately available

for comment, but Beijing earlier denied the reports.

Mr. Ramos said the Philip-

The Spratlys, a string of small islands in the South China Sca, are claimed in whole or in part by Brunei, Malaysia, the Philippines, China, Vietnam

one week last month.

and Taiwan. ASEAN groups Indonesia. Thailand, Singa-pore, Brunei, Malaysia and the Philippines. All claimants but Brunei have stationed troops on the islands. The islands hold the key to rights over the surround-ing seabed. The area may con-

natural gas. Mr. Ramos, who said he would convene the National Se-

tain large deposits of oil and

area reported the presence of pines also had reason to believe curity Council next week to dis-Chinese warships as well as claims by a group of Filipino cuss the issue, stressed that "steel-supported structures" on fishermen who said that they "there is no immediate danger. were detained by Chinese to Filipinos in the area" and in the open on a shoal in the area for the nearby province of Palawan and that there had been no violeut incidents.

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EUROPE

Dini Sees 'Bipolar' Political System Emerging in Italy

By Alan Friedman ional Herald Tribunc

ROME - Italy will soon be on its way toward developing a two-party political system for the first time, leaving behind a legacy of fragmented electoral politics caused by the large number of small parties, according to Prime Minister Lam-

During a two-hour interview here, Mr. Dini offered his first public reaction to the announcement by Romano Prodi, a former chairman of the IRI state holding group, that he plans to enter politics to challenge the rightst alliance headed by former Prime Minister Silvio Berlusten in the part classics. coni in the next elections. Mr. Prodi is positioning himself as the standard-bearer of a hroad center-left coalition of moderates.

"I see this with interest," Mr. Dini said of Mr. Prodi's decision to enter politics. "It could be a contribution precisely to the development of a bipolar system of alternating governments that is similar to that in other Western democracies." has said he will support the Dini government's program of economic reforms, he said he could not yet judge Mr. Prodi "because he has not yet indicated what his policies are."

Mr. Dini, who heads a nonpolitical government of technical experts that was named last month following the collapse of Mr. Berlusconi's rightist coalition, said that financial markets should understand that Italy's economy remains strong even if it is undergoing a period of political transition.

"Our country is going through a broad transformation and therefore it was to be expected that there could be periods of turbulence and instability since an entire political class that governed Italy for 40 years has been wiped out as a result of corruption investigations," he said.

New political groupings are still emerging. Mr. Dini said, "and therefore the fact that there has been a change in government should not be considered as a deep instability."

But he added that the Italian economy had

While he expressed gravitude that Mr. Prodi shown remarkable strength in spite of instability. partners over pension reform. He said he would us said he will support the Dini government's "My message is that the economy is stronger meet with trade union leaders next week." than it appears, in terms of growth, inflation and balance of payments, and it will be financially and politically stronger rather than weaker in the future," he said.

Mr. Dini, meanwhile, pledged a rigorous program of deficit-cutting and pension reforms, say-ing that a supplementary 1995 mini-budget of between 18 trillion lire (\$11 billion) and 20 trillion lire would be ready before the end of February. The aim, he said, was to make sure that the 1995 hudget deficit is contained at 138.6 trillion line.

While Mr. Berlusconi pledged last year that he would not raise taxes, Mr. Dini said "tax increases are inevitable and we are looking at the entire spectrum of taxation, with no tax excluded." The supplemental budget was needed to counter the increased cost of servicing the government's debt that has resulted from higher

interest rates, he said. Mr. Dini also predicted that the government meet with trade union leaders next week.

The prime minister was less optimistic about Italy's 1t percent unemployment rate. He said there would be more job creation as economic recovery continues, but acknowledged that the jobless level was not likely to fall below 10

percent this year.

Mr. Dini also announced in the interview that his government would press ahead with the privatization of state companies, and especially with ENI, the state energy group. ENI's total market value has been estimated at as much as \$30 billion, and Mr. Dini said he would not rule out that "a tranche of ENI might go on the market" this summer.

Finally, Mr. Dini refused to be drawn on how long he expects his government of technocrats to last. Mr. Berlusconi is demanding new elections as soon as possible, but Mr. Dini would only say that he had a "short-term horizon that corresponds to the mandate I received" and that he Mr. Dini also predicted that the government would reach an agreement in March with social intended "to fulfill my duties in the next few months."

BRIEFLY EUROPE

Paris Plays Down Algiers Talks

PARIS — France on Wednesday appeared to quietly shelve President François Milterrand's controversial idea of an international peace conference on Algeria, which caused friction in Paris and angered Algiers.

A government spokesman said Mr. Mitterrand and Prime Minister Edouard Balladur had discussed Algeria privately before a cabinet meeting. But the spokesman did not mention the conference proposal and said it was up to Algerians themselves to work out a peaceful settlement.

West Alters Course on Chechnya

BRUSSELS - Willy Class, secretary-general of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, has signaled a tougher line with Moscow over Chechnya, saying the crisis was not a purely internal affair.

We cannot accept that Russia sees the Chechnya problem as an internal problem," he said Wednesday in an interview with a Belgian newspaper. "We don't want to isolate Russia. hut Russia could isolate itself."

Mr. Claes's comments represented a significant hardening of the position of Western countries, which have until now stressed that Russia's problem in Chechnya was a purely domestic concern.

Greece Vows to Clean Up Abattoirs LONDON --- Greece has ordered the strict implementa-

tion of Greek and European Union laws on animal protection

after an animal rights group's allegations of slaughterhouse cruelty, the Greek Agriculture Ministry said Wednesday.

Britain's agriculture minister, William Waldegrave, had demanded an EU investigation into what he termed "appalling" evidence of maltreatment in Greek abattoirs found by the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The Society had released a video showing sheep, goats and pigs bleeding to death in Greek slaughterhouses after they had their throats cut without being stunned. (Reuters)

EU Pledges to Root Out Corruption

BRUSSELS - Stung by charges of waste and corruption, the European Union on Wednesday announced new measures to combat fraud in the billions of dollars' worth of programs it administers.

Anita Gradin, in charge of financial control for the Union, said it would try to target areas of high risk for waste and mismanagement — "where the real hot money is going." She said task forces would investigate such trouble areas as programs providing subsidies and other payments to farmers and exporters of cigarettes, milk products, textiles, olive oil



FARMERS BACKED - Agriculture Minister William Waldegrave telling the National Farmers' Union in London on Wednesday that "mob violence" would not stop Britain from legally exporting live animals.

Calendar

European Union events scheduled for Thursday:

BRUSSELS: The European audio-visual commissioner. Marcelino Oreja, meets with the head of the French television channel TF1.

JERUSALEM/GAZA: A delegation from Germany, France and Spain visits Israel and Gaza in bid to advance Middle East peace process.

LUXEMBOURG: The European Court of Justice is to hand down a ruling in the case of Leclerc v. TF1, concerning French laws prohibiting advertisements by stores on televi-

BRUSSELS: The partnership and cooperation agreement between Kyrgyzstan and the European Union is to be signed. LONDON: The European trade commissioner, Sir Leon Brittan, meets the Positive Europe Group of the House of

Sources: Agence Europe, AFP

Spanish Leader Vows To Remain in Office that his economic programs had New York Tunes Service brought recovery. Glossing over a series of re-

MADRID - Shaken by financial and political scandals. Prime Minister Felipe González rejected calls from right and left complicity in an undercover for early elections in his state of the nation address Wednesday and denied charges of government misconduct in the fight against Basque terrorism. Assured of a stable parlia-

mentary majority with the sup-port of the conservative Catalan nationalist party, Convergence and Union, Mr. González said once again that he had every intention of finishing his third four-year mandate, which ends in 1997, "to best take advantage of economic re-

Although conceding that his government was facing "the most serious and complex political crisis" in 12 years of Socialist rule and that the credibility of his government was at an alltime low, Mr. González said

in 1975, the year that Francisco Franco died, and continued until they were finally dismantled by the Socialist government in

Since mid-December, four former Interior Ministry officials have been jailed without bond on charges linking them to a shadowy Anti-Terrorist Liberation Group known by the acronym GAL, which claimed responsibility for killing more than two dozen people in southern France, many with no relation to the Basque terrorist organization known as ETA, for Basque Homeland and Liberty.

cent corruption scandals, he

termed charges of government

war against Basque separatists

in the early 1980s "totally false and slanderous." He said his

government had always fought terrorism with "democratic

He claimed that anti-terrorist

groups in fact began operating

He argued that despite political tension his government had led the nation to an "undeniable economic recovery" that was now endangered by demands for his resignation. He said these calls created "a a sensation of instability."

He pointed to the lowest inflation index in 25 years, budget deficit slashes, the creation of new jobs, booming industrial production indexes, and betterthan-expected economic pean Forum for Urban Safety growth. Financial markets that noted that "the real worry is not went spinning last month are

Europe's Cities Ponder How to Help the Disaffected Young discussing how to ease insecuri- Eurocities, which helped orgaof social affairs, said Europe most likely to start breaking the law, off the streets by giving STRASBOURG, France, ty and tackle drug dependency. had tens of millions of people nize the conference.

A BIT OF ASSISTANCE --- Riot police in Bulgaria removing a woman Wednesday after she joined a human chain

outside the town of Sapareva Bania to protest the construction of a water pipeline for Sofia, 65 kilometers north.

The upsurge of gratuitous vioence by young Europeans who feel permanently excluded from society has led delegates from 50 European Union cities to set up a network to pool ideas to

tackle the problem. More than 50 percent of Euope's population lives in cities. At the invitation of the European Forum for Urban Safety, elected city hall officials representing 12.7 million people

Wednesday.

Edouard Balladur.

By Craig R. Whitney
New York Times Service

PARIS - There's life yet in President Fran-

cois Mitterrand's Socialist Party in the campaign

to elect his successor this spring, at least accord-

ing to the latest public opinion poll published

A survey of 1,001 people throughout France showed that the candidate the Socialists picked

last weekend, former Education Minister Lionel

Jospin, 57, could even do so well in the first

round of the two-stage presidential election April 23 that the final round May 7 could turn into a contest between him and Prime Minister

"This at least would add some traditional French left-right ideological color to a contest

dominated by the center-right up to now. Mr.

Mitterrand's early presidency, in which Social-

ists and Communists ran the government in a

coalition in the early 1980s and nationalized

French banks and companies, is a dim memory

They discussed drugs, prosti-tution, school violence, immigration and nocturnal life.

William Gray, the municipal counselor of Birmingham, England, said cities were facing problems created by "high levels of unemoloyment, political disenfranchisement and the growth of urban poverty."

Mr. Gray is chairman of the

He said of people who see

themselves on the margins of society: "Condemned to be on the outside of the social structures they cannot afford to buy into, many opt to find their own salvation in petty crime or on the edges of the formal labor markets where they pay no tax. get no welfare benefits and survive by virtue of their wits and street wisdom."

power and privatizing state enterprises.

Mr. Balladur and Mayor Jacques Chirac of

Paris, a fellow Gaullist, have been far ahead of

the rest of the field in the polls up to now, and Mr. Balladur would beat Mr. Jospin by 61 to 39

percent in the second round, according to the

this or the other polls made in advance of the

campaign is that at least 45 percent of the

French, some polls say 69 percent, have not yet

Nevertheless, the Socialists, who had fallen

out of sight in the polls after the man they hoped

December not to run, now have new hope.

popularity in France.

would agree to be their candidate decided in

Their dream candidate would have been Jac-

ques Delors, who was head of the European

Umon's executive commission in Brussels for 10

years until last month and enjoyed considerable

Among the reasons Mr. Delors declined to run

But perhaps the most significant finding of

poll by CSA for the daily Le Parisien.

made up their minds whom to support.

French Socialists Not So Down and Out, a Voter Survey Shows

today, with Mr. Balladur's conservatives holding power and privatizing state enterprises. was his displeasure with the party's electoral platform, which has some leftist and possibly

reduction in wages.

movements."

who felt, rightly or wroogly, that they would never be a part of normal society.

Their apparently gratuitous imitation of the delinquency of elder siblings were often expressions of deep feelings of injustice, discrimination and marginalization, she argued.

The Dutch city of Eindhoven has set up a program that takes

inflationary suggestions for a government stimu-

lus of the economy and a gradual reduction of

the workweek to 35 hours, with no compensatory

Mr. Jospin, picked over the party leader Henri

Emmanuelli by a margin of nearly 66 percent in a vote of the party's 113,000 members last week-

end, will run on the platform. He has also called

for higher taxes for the rich, including a tax of

one-tenth of one percent on "speculative capital

But the Socialists are still far from united, and

Bernard Tapie, the maverick businessman who heads their Radical faction, has refused to back

Mr. Jospin's candidacy. Mr. Tapie has been declared bankrupt and banned from holding

public office. He is not a candidate for the

dozen or so candidates expected to run.

them jobs safeguarding municipal security. Hans Lamers, the head of the

mayor of Eindhoven's security violence, school truancy and department, said that over the next three years, 40,000 unemployed people are to be taken on as guards in public places. Michel Marcus of the Euro-

the worsening of acts of vio- now stabilized, he said, attribsenting 12.7 million people Mr. Gray is chairman of the Strasbourg's deputy mayor, the young unemployed, the lence but that delinquency is uting part of the turmoil to inhave just spent three days here social welfare committee of Marie-Helene Gillig in charge people who are statistically becoming almost a way of life." ternational factors.

Uncertainty about whether two more conservatives, former President Valery Giscard d'Estaing or former Prime Minister Raymond Barre, might run for the presidency makes polling difficult, as does the weakness and disunity of the

■ Alcatel Denies Making Political Payment

The French industrial giant Alcatel Alsthom on Wednesday denied French newspaper allegations that it had made illegal political payments to France's Republican Party, part of the govern-ing conservative coalition, Reuters reported

The company said that payments referred to in the newspaper reports were not payments to a French political party but commercial payments in support of export business.

Le Monde said Tuesday that Luxembourg presidency, but his splinter group is waiting for a conciliatory word from Mr. Jospin before decidauthorities bad found documents allegedly showing that Alcatel made a covert payment to ing whether to back him or one of the other the Republican Party.

BOOKS

WHAT THEY'RE READING

My Years With the Orangntans of Borneo

By Biruté M. F. Galdikas. 416 pages. \$24.45. Little, Brown. Reviewed by Kelly Stewart

B IRUTE GALDIKAS is to orangutans as Jane Goodall is to chimps, as Dian Fossey is to gorillas. These three Great Ape Women were launched on their careers by renowned anthropologist Louis Leakey, with his eye for women While Galdikas is less famous kas and her husband, Rod, ar-

REFLECTIONS OF EDEN: man Goodall or Fossey, she is no less dedicated to the apes she studied. Camp Leakey, which she established in the forests of Indonesian Borneo in 1971, still

operates today. Studying orangutans is notoriously difficult, since they spend most of their time high up in the forest canopy and are often alone. Galdikas's longterm study was a first. She pre-sents her findings in the form of portraits of individual orangntans at different stages of life. Chapters about wild individ-

uals are interspersed with those who would head off into the on formerly captive orang-forest and never look back. utans. Almost as soon as Galdi-

 Nathalie Rykiel-Burstein, director-general of Sonia Ry-kiel CDM in Paris, is reading: "Les Chemins de l'Education hy Françoise Dolto. This book is really interesting if you've got kids. Dolto, a brilliant psychoanalyst, explains how to tap into your child by heeding words, ges-tures and signals which indicate



and sold as pets. Camp Leakey soon filled with apes of various

ranve her personal journey from eager, guileless UCLA student to committed missionary for the orangs' cause. Her husband has a place among the apes as a main character. The story of the couple's close but disintegrating her project, but the reader is marriage is the story of how Gal-still left with many questions. dikas came to choose Indonesia and the orangutans over her past. Rod and their preschoolage son finally went back to She also believes the destiny has North America. Galdikas even-made her a sister of Goodall and tually married a local Dayak (the aboriginal people of Borneo) and raised a family with him.

Indicate the aboriginal of Coordan and tually married a local Dayak (the Fossey, her two heroines. This is aboriginal people of Borneo) and raised a family with him. In the last chapter is the last chapter.

Galdikas can be forgiven ber

Kelly Stewart, a primatologist Washington Post.

public relations. The benefits of returning animals to the wild are not as clear, and the practice

may even harm the wild population. Galdikas addresses criticisms that have been leveled at her project, but the reader is landed in seven hearts. Galdikas spends too much The lead was the diamond

time on the mystical connection between herself and the red apes.

poetic license and sentimentality. Her emotional involvement with orangutans is, after all, a key to understanding her story. She writes in the foreword that her aim was to re-create for us the forests of Borneo and to show us the orangutan's world. In this she has succeeded. She deserves a place next to her hero-

who has studied wild gorillas in Rwanda and Zaire and is now based at the University of California, Davis, wrote this for The

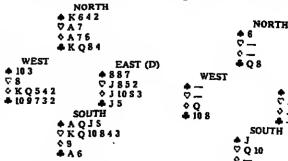
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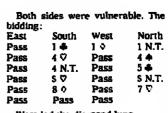
By Alan Truscott N the diagramed deal, Jeff Meckstroth and Eric Rodwell reached a slightly inferior grand slam contract. Seven spades would have been easy, but after starting with a strong artificial one-club bid they

king, and Meckstroth as South with dummy's ace and

ruffed a diamond, a farsighted play. He then played the ace and king of hearts, uncovering the fact that East had begun with four trumps. Now he had to hope that East held three spades. He cashed the spade ace and king, then ruffed another diamond. The spade queen survived, and he felt better.

The ace and king of clubs were cashed, leaving this end-





When the club queen was led, East was helpless. Whether he discarded or ruffed, the grand slam was safe. So Meckstroth emerged with the same score that other pairs received for making seven spades,

TO OUR READERS IN HOLLAND

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childhood suffering,"
(Margaret Kemp, 1HT) rived in Indonesia, they became involved in the rescue and rehabilitation of animals that had been captured from the wild

ages and unique personalities. Engaging as orangs elearly are, sharing a camp and very often a bed with them is not always a delight. Their eleverness makes them a hazard several learned how to build fires - and they are immensely powerful and willful. Take Gundul, who terrorized the camp, attacking the men and sexually assaulting women - Clockwork Orang. The youngest apes were

tyrannical in their needs. They had to be raised by Galdikas as mother, which meant that they clung to her body like limpets,

if she were their orangutan tures of orangutans while inter-These ordeals, along with and environment But "Reflecgruesome details of perpetual tions of Eden" is not a scholarly tropical humidity, blood-suck- work. Galdikas barely mentions

ing leeches and weeping tropi- the numerous studies on orangcal ulcers, make it clear that the utans at other sites. Thus, we "Eden" in the title is purely have little idea of how her findmetaphoric. Galdikas seems to ings compare with others. In have spent most of her time in addition, the highly controver-Camp Leakey drenched in sial subject of rebabilitation is an aggressive sub-adult male, sweat, ooze and orangutan treated rather narrowly and urine, and much of her time out cursorily near the end of the of it clashing with loggers, book. Centers like Camp Leapoachers and animal dealers. key undoubtedly play a role in Galdikas weaves into the nar- conservation education and

The author is skilled at painting vivid, often humorous picpreting their behavior (including Gundul's) in the context of their social system

The Korea Challenge

North Korea is living up to us reputs-tion as a negotiating partner, and that is not a compliment. Apparently the North is prepared to let the South Koreans help pay for the two nuclear power reactors due the North under its October agreement with the United States, and for other freebies. But North Korea doesn't want it to be South Korea that provides those reactors. The North Korean position is absurd. South Korea and Japan are the agreed payers and South Korea the designated supplier of the low-proliferation-risk reactors meant to replace two others that the North has used for a bomb program. North Korea will have to

change its bargaining position.

Why won't North Korea take South Korean reactors? It may have something to do with technology or pride. More likely, North Korea is conducting a cal-culated strategy of expanding its Ameri-can connection (and hence its legitimacy, morale and status) and correspondingly diminishing South Korea's. The idea is that isolated Communist North Korea will eventually dominate the peninsula it shares, edgily, with the demo-cratic American-allied South.

It is a "fundamental part of the United States' position," Secretary of State Warren Christopher said, that the new North Korean reactors be of South Korean origin. He is right, and he had better stick to it, and for reasons that go far beyond trade promotion. The American purpose is not simply to ease its own stressed situation at a hinge of East Asia. It is to tackle the basic problem of a divided Korea never more than one North Korean border stab from war.

That requires maintaining military vigilance, keeping American diplomatic interventions in the North to a minimum and promoting reasonable North-South dialogue. One technique of accommoda-tion is to get the two Koreas into a mutually advantageous relationship, as a reactor deal would help do.

American diplomacy has heavy duty ahead. It must hold the confidence of

South Koreans fearful lest the United States (or Japan) carelessly leave them in strategic isolation. In addition to enforcing the nuclear accord with North Korea, it must fill in a blank. The accord fails to address the threats that North Korea, a regime of proven treachery and now untested leadership, poses to the South by its huge invasion-ready conventional army and its special weapons. These threats, too, must be phased down for North Korea to enjoy economic and political engagement with the United States, South Korea and Japan that it craves.

-THE WASHINGTON POST.

Anti-personnel land mines do not discriminate between soldiers and civilians or between wartime and peacetime. Once implanted, or scattered from the air. mines may lie dormant for years, ready to explode on contact. Anyone can be a victim — a farmer tilling a field, children on their way to school, a United Nations peacekeeper. An estimated 500 people a week are killed or maimed this way. Mine fields now lay waste to arable land from Afghanistan to Cambodia. Clearing the 80 to 110 million mines in place is a dangerous and costly business. Yet new mines are implanted even faster than the old ones are cleared.

Bill Clinton is trying to reverse this trend. He has called for the eventual elimination of anti-personnel mines. The United States has imposed a temporary moratorium on the export of these mines and belped pass a resolution in the UN General Assembly calling on other nations to do so. It is trying to negotiate international controls that would inhibit trade and use of certain kinds of anti-personnel mines and is providing \$25 million in aid for mine clearing. The United States is also sponsoring an international conference to publicize the problem.

Mines have some military utility, espe-cially the anti-tank varieties, which are

Anti-Personnel Mines not covered by U.S. proposals. They help channel enemy attacks and protect vulnerable flanks. Anti-personnel mines can hold lightly defended ground against infantry or guerrilla forces. Such mines are cheap - as little as \$3 for a Chinese model, less than \$30 for an American Claymore — but they are particularly

prone to indiscriminate use. As of now, 20 nations have joined the United States in declaring a temporary moratorium on exports. Yet Britain's moratorium extends only to anti-personnel mines that do not self-destruct, and 10 countries continue to export anti-personnel mines, including Brazil, Chile, Egypt, Pakistan and Portugal.
The United States wants the moratori-

um to provide time to negotiate a permanent ban on production, stockpiling and export of certain classes of anti-personnel mines, but not those that automatically deactivate after a brief time. The U.S. proposal is open to the obvious criticism that it would channel sales of anti-persontiel mines into the more expensive models produced by U.S. munitions makers.

Limiting exports makes a useful start toward a complete ban on anti-personnel mines. The ban will not come easily or soon, but why stop halfway?

-THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Democracy in Poland

more frustrating than leading a revolution. He has been fighting with the elected parliamentary majority, a coalition of parties descended from the old Communist dictatorship, and now threatens to exercise his power to dissolve Parliament and force new legislative elections.

He portrays himself as a beleaguered

defender of market reform and democracy, but many Poles see him as a clomsy and sometimes undemocratic maneuverer primarily seeking re-election this November. Winning will not be easy. The former electrician and Nobel laureate, who led the Solidarity union movement to power in the 1980s, must overcome abysmal poll numbers that reflect a reputation for erratic leadership. Poland's bold economic reforms of the early 1990s are now producing impressive growth statistics. But, ironically, the political heirs of the old Communist dictatorship, not Mr. Walesa, could become the main beneficiaries.

He accuses the governing parties of endangering reform by delaying privati-zation and proposing an unsound hudget. He warns that they tried to turn back the clock with a repressive press law and proposed an anti-Western ideologue as defense minister. These charges have some truth, and Mr. Walesa did, in fact.

For President Lech Walesa of Poland. skillfully use his presidential powers to um back me interventions have been inept. While faulting the government's economic program, he offers no clear alternative and has alarmed many with his own authoritarian tendencies. Last fall he supported a group of generals trying to undermine the civilian defense minister.

The electoral gains of the old left in Poland in 1993 are part of a trend in Eastern Europe. Voters exhausted by high inflation and unemployment have turned to reformed leftist parties promising fewer shocks and higher social welfare benefits. Similar platforms have brought leftists back to power in Lithuania, Hungary and Bulgaria. Delivering on these promises has proved harder than making them, and reforms have suffered.

It will take time for voters in these countries to sort out what they really want and who is capable of delivering it. Meanwhile, America's interest is in maintaining the possibility of democratic choices and respecting the choices that the voters make as they gain experience in democratic life, sometimes finding their way through trial and error. Mr. Walesa would be wise to do the same. Constant confrontation is not always the best way to serve democracy.

-THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Comment

A Foreign Aid Perception Gap

Although only a few Americans want to eliminate foreign aid, a recent poll found that 75 percent felt that the United States spends "too much" on it. This feeling that the United States is spending too much on foreign aid seems to be based on the assumption that the United States is spending vastly more than it really is. Asked to estimate how much of the federal hudger

goes to foreign aid, the median estimate was 15 percent -some 15 times the actual amount. To explore the range of what would be an acceptable level of spending, respondents were asked. "At what percentage would you feel that [foreign aid spending is starting to be too much?" The median response was 13 percent.

- From a study by the Program on In-vernational Policy Attitudes, School of Public Affairs, University of Maryland.



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Keep Aiding Africa, the Last Great Developing Market

WASHINGTON — There is talk of revolution in Washington; change is in the air. But in the fervor for change, activists sometimes espouse incaurious positions. A case in point is the contention that America has no national interests in Africa and that, accordingly, it should reduce or eliminate development assistance to that continent.

Let's examine the questions objective.

Americans should ask themselves whether Africa is worth the investment Is a continent of half a hillion people worth half of one-tenth of 1 percent of the

Common sense dictates that aid to Africa escape the budget ax.

U.S. federal hudget, which is what America now spends on it? Is the three dollars and change that each American family pays each year to help several dozen sub-Saharan nations a burden worth the price? I believe the facts show that it is.

Aid to Africa is not welfare. It is an investment in other people for one's own self-interest. Africa is today what the Latin American and Asian markets were a generation ago. It is the last great developing market.

Latin America now is the fastest grow-

By J. Brian Atwood The writer is administrator of the U.S. Agency for International Development.

ing market for U.S. goods, a new middle-class market of 350 million people. It got that way because of investments made during the last 40 years—\$30.7 hillion in economic assistance from the United States from 1949 to 1993.

U.S. exports to Latin America in 1993 alone were more than two and a half times that amount — \$78 billion. This is quite a payoff in jobs and income, and the Latin American market is likely to expand by three times in the next decade. Compare sub-Saharan Africa today to

three of the newest "Asian tigers" -Malaysia, Indonesia and Thailand - as they were in 1960. Per capita income in Africa today is 80 percent of what it was in Malaysia, Indonesia and Thailand 35 years ago. But Africa today has four times the number of people that these countries had in 1960. This underscores the great potential of the African market, even at its current stage of development.

The African market is already growing far faster than America's markets in Europe. In 1992, sub-Saharan Africa imported \$63 billion worth of merchandise goods from the rest of the world. Ameri-

ca's share of this market is 10 percent, but it has been growing. African imports have risen by around 7 percent a year for the past decade. At this rate, the African market would amount to \$480 hillion by the year 2025. These figures represent millions of jobs. They reflect precisely what happens when the markets of devel-

oping countries grow.

There is, of course, no guarantee that investment in Africa will pay dividends, but it is as good a bet as most mutual funds. Even without further growth, Africa is a relatively safe bet.

Moreover, the cost of not acting could overwhelm the American Treasury, and American consciences

Those who say the United States has no strategic interest in Africa should understand that if African nations descend into chaos, the tragedy will not take place in a vacuum. Turmoil there will affect merican interests at home.

As long as we Americans remain true to our values — and there is a strong bipartisan consensus that suggests we will - the cost of humanitarian operations will continue to be borne in part by the United States. If more African nations fail, we will share the costs of caring for the millions of refugees. We will shoulder the hurdens of dealing with endless famine. And we will have to conenvironmental damage and the consequent loss of markets for our goods.

To prevent more failed states, the United States must strengthen its efforts and those of the international community to prevent crisis. While Washington provides only 5 percent of the development assistance that Africa receives, it provides 30 percent of the relief assis. tance directed at the continent's emergencies. It is a lot less expensive to lead the way on prevention than to pay the costs of failure.

The revolution in Washington may in the end improve American government but disengaging from Africa would surely shortchange a future generation of Americans while adding a dangerous electronic and the statement of the statement ment of instability to the international scene. Common sense dictates that aid to Africa escape the hudget cutter's ax.

The president's Greater Horn inita-tive in East Africa rallied the world to prevent a famine. More importantly, it instigated a coordinated ongoing effort to reduce the dependence of this region on relief, an effort that could reduce the shortfall of food from the current 8 million metric tons. Failure to act would see this region's dependence rise to 16 mil. lion tons in the next 15 years,

International Revald Tribune

From China to Mexico, the Business of Clinton Seems to Be Business

WASHINGTON—The chief business of the American people is business, Calvin Coo-lidge famously said seven de-cades ago. If Silent Cal were around today, he might conclude that Bill Clinton's chief business as president has been the politics

From imposing trade sanctions on China to belping Mexico out of its financial jam, from fighting the U.S. budget deficit in his early presidential days of economic recovery to presenting his new, mildly reflationary budget this week, the Clinton administration bas steered a steady course of placating American business interests and seeking

PARIS - According to Walter Russell Mead of the

World Policy Institute in New

York, writing in his institute's

quarterly journal, the smoke of

current controversy over U.S.

foreign policy obscures the exis-

tence and importance of an old and firmly established foreign policy tradition that goes back to

In the last decade

while productivity in

new border industries

in Mexico increased by

47 percent, real wages

Thomas Jefferson's war against

the Barbary Pirates.
This policy consists in a tire-

less search for access to markets

for American manufactures, to-

gether with the defense of free

passage for commerce. This poli-cy took U.S. Marines to the Shores of Tripoli in 1804, and

the U.S. Navy to its China Sta-tion later in the 19th century to

enforce an "open door" to China

trade. It continues to drive Amer-

ican trade policy today, under

fell by 29 percent.

By Jim Hoagland

The Statesmanship of Margins, Arbitrage and Rumors

By William Pfaff

authenticating approval from the financial markets. No surprise there. Mr. Clinton's concern with holding the strong support he got from the husiness community in 1992 and with steadying the markets has long been evident. But David Alan Munro writes from Laguna Beach, California, to put the administration's quest for approval from Wall Street in a broader, more speculative perspective.

There will always be a main nongovernmental entity — for example, the church prior to the Reformation — from which government seeks approval or legiti-

both Democrats and Republicans.

ernments spent a decade fighting

for the GATT Uruguay Round's global tariff reductions, and for creation of a World Trade Orga-

nization. It is the reason the United States wanted a North American free trade zone, blud-

geoning the Canadians into it (albeit with Prime Minister Bri-

an Mulroney an enthusiastic vic-

tim), and then more or less an-

to Mexico to boom while Mexi-

co's commercial balance went

from plus \$1.7 billion in 1989 to

minus \$24 billion last year. Spec-

ulative as well as manufacturing

investment poured into Mexico

until the artificially inflated peso

The United States then dis-

had to be devalued in December.

covered that it bad acquired not

only Mexico's markets but Mexi-

co's inflation, social tensions

Camdessus, was only one of those

who said last week that a global

crash was narrowly averted by Washington's hijacking of IMF

intervention funds to serve in

place of the rescue package that

Congress seemed unwilling to

The head of the IMF, Michel

and political crisis.

nexing the Mexican economy.

It is the reason American gov-

macy," writes Mr. Munro, a retired history professor. "That entity has been finance-capital

for a long, long time."
Today Mr. Munro believes that the "authenticating mechanism" for government and politicians is shifting from financial markets to the media, which Mr. Clinton alternately courts and assails. Caught on the cusp of this transformation and not sure which way to turn, the Clintonites "are in for a rough ride" in 1996, the

professor notes with sympathy. Mr. Munro may be on to something. In the 1992 campaign, Mr. Chinton needed a change-hungry

provide - further angering West

European governments, who be-

lieve the United States already

high-handed in what it demands

of the international community

but parsimonious in what it pays.

sided. However, Raymond Barre,

the economist and former French

prime minister, suggests that we

may yet need to go through a

global crash "in order to define

new rules for the game" - a

game now largely driven not by

speculative fund flows con-

trolled by 29-year-old traders

whose professional qualifica-

tions do not require knowledge

of economics, society or politics,

only familiarity with margins.

arbitrage, conventional opinion

Committed free traders still

insist that from the total of these

self-interested decisions - from

the minds and mouths of such

babes - eventually comes the

greatest good for everyone, from

Wall Street investors to Mexican

peasants to German central

bankers, and to you and me.

A number of proposals now

have been made for re-establish-

ing firebreaks between national

and the latest rumors.

Others doubt this.

The storm bas temporarily sub-

media (and electorate) to anthenticate his populist-tinged rhetoric. In office he has made Fed Chairman Alan Greenspan his lodestar, not the AFL-ClO chief Lane Kirkland.

The one consistent policy innovation that this administration has offered is its frequently stated determination to make economic security the basis of Clinton foreign policy. This has elevated the role of American business abroad to new heights and given financiers and the business community enormous influence.

The administration's swings of policy on China are in fact consistent bows in the direction of strong headwinds from the

business community. For example, American business did not want President Clinton to impose trade restrictions on China because of the Communist in pime's massive human rights buses, and he did not.

But American business dide want him to impose trade restrictions on China because of China's piracy of intellectual property rights, and he did.

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Concern about investors inffering losses in Mexico and other "big emerging markets" drove the Mexican rescue effort, even though President Clinton's rhetoric emphasized immigration and the American jobs at stake

u.S. exports to these "emerg-ing markets" are supposed to power U.S. growth in the second half of Mr. Clinton's four-year term. To have those markets collapse now would be a major po-litical liability for this president.

The Mexican case has an interesting sidebar, Mr. Clinton's original U.S.-only rescue package sank in Congress because of the difficulty of selling it to voters and because many of Wall Street's heaviest hitters were lukewarm to skeptical about the plan's details, even as they de-manded intervention. They told senior congressional leaders that they doubted the ability of the U.S. government acting alone to impose and enforce the needed tions on

Business leaders seem warmer to the U.S.-led international safety net that congressional recalci-trance forced Mr. Clinton to assemble. "This was a gutsy thing to do, a presidential thing," says Wall Street investment banker Felix Rohatyn, who had had little

to say about the original plan. "It has international cooperation, it is just big enough a shock measure to stop the bleeding and to deal with the urgent short-term problems. Going it alone was not a good idea. Bringing the International Monetary Fund and our allies in is."

But, the Lazard Freres execu-tive continued, "these things are likely to happen again. We have to deal with the danger of mutual contamination before it spreads. It is irrational for markets in Poland and elsewhere to go to hell because Mexico has a big problem. We have to see how contamination can be stopped, or at least fire walls built."

The outcome of the Mexican crisis is still in doubt. But it is easy to predict what Mr. Clinton and his Treasury Department will do in this and just about any other case: look for what business and the markets demand. That is where you are likely to find Mr. Clinton's next steps.

There are worse ways to spend presidency. But it does fall short of the hopes, and the promises, that this president would chart new directions for American business — and American workers - to follow.

The Washington Post.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

Israel's Palestinian Economic Bomb

killed 19 Israelis at the Beit Lid bus stop on Jan. 22, Yitzhak Rabin sealed off the West Bank and Gaza to prevent the 50,000 Palestinian laborers there from coming to work in Israel.

A few hours after the closure, Mr. Rabin got an urgent call from the parents of one of the soldiers killed at Beit Lid. Could he make an exception and let their Palestinian workers into Israel so they could operate the family's factory? Otherwise the whole family couldn't go to their son's funeral. Mr. Rabin made the excep-

tion, hut he later told friends that the request sent a chill down his spine, because it drove home to him just how tragically intertwined Israel and the Palestinians had become. He has decided to do some-

thing about that. He has already brought in 12,000 Thai workers to replace Palestinians, and he wants even more. But there is a real danger that violence is going to drive Israel to separate from the Palestinians before the Palestinian economy can stand on its own. With Israelis having a per capits income of \$14,000 per annum and Gazans \$1,400. such a premature separation would be a recipe for explosion.

Up to now, the attempt to develop an independent Palesunian economy has been utterly hungled. Because of the constant closures by Israel of the borders of Gaza and the West Bank — for legitimate security reasons - no foreign investors want to set up factories there,

JERUSALEM — After two By Thomas L. Friedman When he showed up with his truckloads of seeds at the Gaza

and Palestinian laborers are losing \$1 million a day in wages from their jobs in Israel. The suicide bombings by the Palestinian fundamentalists op-

posed to PlO Chairman Yasser Arafat are becoming economic suicide for the Palestinian community at large.

But even when the border was open, the Palestinians did not take full advantage of it. Mr.

Arafat's bureaucracy is marbled with corruption and mismanagement. (If you want to dn business Gaza, hring along a lot of walkin'-around money to dish out to PLO officials.) Mr. Arafat has totally failed

to take the amalgam of Israeli, Turkish, British, Egyptian and Jordanian laws he inherited and forge them into a coherent, hospitable commercial code for foreign investors. And his police and bureaucracy have ballooned so large that 60 percent of the money pledged to him by foreign donors is going to pay salaries instead of to build factories.

But Israel has done its share of mischief. In the first year of the peace accord Israeli bureaucrats saw their jnbs as catering only to Israeli businesses, while using quotas, quality standards and other shenanigans to undercut Palestinian attempts to import goods from cheaper markets.

An example: Palestinians consume watermelon seeds like popcorn. A Palestinian importer wanted to bring in 50 tons from

Egypt. He got an import license from the Palestinian Authority.

border, the Israelis said he need-ed approvals from the health and agriculture ministries.

After days of stumbling around for those, he was told that Israel's Ministry of Trade had set a quota for Palestinian watermelon seed imports. His trucks sat at the border. In the meantime, an Israeli importer got a license to bring in watermelon seeds and swamped the Palestinian market before the Palestinian trucks were let in.

What worries me is this: Economics and security, instead of reinforcing the peace, are tugging it apart. Those Israeli entrepreneurs who want to deal with Palestinians are disengaging from them — for purely security reasons. And the number of 1sraelis who are not interested in doing business with the Arab world at all is actually growing. for purely economic reasons.

The truth is, Israel's economy

is not a good fit with the Arabs. Israel specializes in high-tech exports of computers, software, medical products and military equipment. The Arah market imports primarily consumer dura-bles, like cars and television sets. Israeli businessmen say the best thing about peace is that they can now fly directly over the

Arab world to get to India, China and Japan, and don't have to go via Europe. You can tell a int about whom a country is catering to economically by whom it caters to gastronomically. The newest restaurant in the Tel Aviv

Hilton is a sushi bar. The New York Times.

or regional economies, so that what the French-British financier James Goldsmith has described as "a simple, local Latin American financial crisis" cannot next time turn into a global catastrophe, as it nearly did this time, which is madness

He wants regional preference among economics at more or less the same levels of development, with barriers between them. The sense of the discussion at the recent World Economic Forum in Davos was that financial globalization has outstripped society's ous implications.

The United Natious secretarygeneral, Butros Butros Ghali, wants private transnational corporations more closely associated in the future with international economic decision-making.

Peter Sutherland, temporarily the head of the new World Trade Organization, proposes a new decision-making group to take the place of the Group of Seven main industrial nations, who are accused of looking after their own interests rather than those of a larger community. "If the world's present economic leadership does not broaden its membership and its outlook ... it will find itself

marginalized," he says. Most important, bowever, is the need for intellectual movement, away from the current ca-nonical belief that pure financial return is the sole valid criterion for economic decision-taking. That logic gave us Mexico, where in the last decade produc-

tivity in new border industries, serving U.S. markets, has in-creased by 47 percent, and real wages have fallen by 29 percent. It is the logic that has opened Mexico's markets to North American industrialized agricultural production, which will destroy Mexico's peasant agriculture, thereby sending millions more from the land into the cit-

impossible to learn? International Herald Tribune. C Los Angeles Times Syndicate.

ies - and into North American

immigration. Market dogma has

already done this to Africa. Is it

1895: Japanese Victory

SHANGHAI — A despatch just received from Tokio states that news of the chief vessels of the Chinese fleet at Wei-Hai-Wei having been sunk by torpedoes was sent to the Japanese Parliament just as a division on an important question was being taken. A scene of joyful uproar ensued. the excited members applauding frantically and struggling with one another to get to the board on hich the telegram conveying the glad udings was posted.

1920: Marital Treason

PARIS - A French cavalry officer who was demobilised at the beginning of 1919, returned to his wife, who had remained in invaded territory throughout the war. His happiness was rudely disturbed on seeing an album issued by the German Propaganda Bu-

reau containing a photograph of several German officers sitting with his wife, who appeared by no means displeased in their company. The returned warrior immediately instituted proceedings for divorce on grounds that the attitude of his wife, as shown by the photograph, constitutes the "grave in-sult" set out in French divorce law.

1945: Hungry Elephant MOSCOW — An elephant has

added to the supply problems of the troops storming the outskirts of Koenigsberg. "The Moscow News" disclosed today [Feh. 8] that mopping up operations at the Koenigsberg Zoological Gardens during the past few days left the troops with a hungry menageric in feed. The biggest and the hungrics! nf the denizens was an elephant who, judging by his insistent bel-lowing, "had not been fed hy his German keepers for days.

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OPINION/LETTERS

A U.S.-China Trade Truce **Wouldn't End the Friction**

By Philip Bowring

HONG KONG — The U.S. Chinese dispute probably will not develop into a full-scale trade war, but perceptions on both sides of the role of trade are changing funda-mentally. Even if the current dispute is papered over hy Feb. 26, when sanctions are set to take effect, ongoing conflicts seem inevitable as nationalistic politics become more evident in both countries.

The dispute will further delay China's entry into the World Trade Organization. It will make it harder for China to grant concessions without losing face, while increasing awareness among the organization's members of China's reluctance to put trade rules into practice.

On the face of it, it is hard to argue against the U.S. case for imposing trade sanctions on China for what has been monumental theft of intellectual property. The United States says it will impose prohibitive tariffs on about \$1 billion of Chinese exports in return for intellectual theft estimated at \$1 billion.

In fact, the U.S. measure is rather modest. Consider it in value-- added terms. The piracy losses cited by the United States are the actual amounts that, in the absence of any trade violations, should accrue directly to U.S. citizens and companies from their designs, software, music and movies. But for China, loss of \$1 billion of gross exports probably amounts to a much smaller loss, of perhaps \$300 million to \$400 million.

The reason is that less than 40 percent of the value of Chinese exports is added in China. Most of the factory owners, parts suppliers, marketers and distributors are located in Hong Kong and Taiwan.

The trade to be affected by sanctions is only about 3 percent of total Chinese exports to the United States, Sanctions on that scale are unlikely to make China's leaders quake in their boots.

The United States has two prohlems in trying to hurt China economically and not simply annoy it. The first is the ohvious one of retaliatory loss of exports. It may seem absurd that a country like the United States, whose exports to China are a mere quarter of its imports, should worry about sanctions against its exporters. But it makes sense as viewed from Washington, where policy is so often made with the interests of a few high-profile corporations in mind.

The second problem is that the tions will escalate. United States' China trade policy

cannot be separated from its broader East Asian trade policy. Any truly tough policy toward China — which has a \$30 billion trade surplus with the United States - will provoke outrage from Asia generally, hut particularly from Hong Kong and Taiwan. They will suffer as much as China, perhaps

even more in relative terms. Like China, they have enjoyed the advantages of U.S. openness to Chinese goods. And while masquerading as promoters of GATT-ruled trade, both have made millions from intellectual property violations.

The U.S. trade deficit is a function of Americans saving too little and consuming too much. Being nasty to China over toys and trinkets will do little to help.

China had been given special access to U.S. markets —including the New York stock and bond markets — to encourage its transition to a market economy. Only now is the question asked: Why China? Why not better access for countries that will try to respect the rules of the World Trade Organization? The United States, for strategic

reasons, eased China's access to its markets before the Chinese learned to respect the rules. Then it played into Chinese hands by exaggerating the importance of the China market. China may well see free trade, as

it sees human rights and a free press, as an anti-Confucian Western invention, to be exploited, if possible, rather than practiced. But it feels angered that it is blamed for unfair trade behavior when so often the beneficiaries are not from China hut from Hong Kong and Taiwan and even the United States.

With Deng Xiaoping fading, the American sanctions are likely to provide ammunition for those opposed to further economic reform. They offend Chinese nationalism. They can be used to criticize reforms that have benefited the trade-oriented coastal provinces but not the interior. They play into the hands of those who blame foreign trade and capital for corruption in the Communist Party. The U.S. sense of a mission to

convert China always was a mirage. Even with the best will in the world, China cannot change its economic structure fast enough to meet the The United States and China still

West's demands for market access. need each other. But the relationship has soured and the recrimina-

International Herald Tribune.

When Both Sides Stood Ready for Bacterial Warfare

MELBOURNE — Memories of bloody beachheads and of ships blasted by kamikaze planes in the closing months of the Pacific war remain vivid after a half-century. Yet it is material from previously secret archives that tells us how dangerous those days really were, not just for the combatants but

for much of mankind. In December 1944, on the initiative of Vice Admiral Jisaburo Ozawa, vice chief of the navy general staff, the Japanese Navy devised a secret plan code-named "PX Oper-

1945 PACIFIC 1995

ation." Its aim was to use a particular type of submarine, which carried two seaplanes, to release rats and mosquitoes carrying deadly diseases onto the U.S. mainland and Pacific islands held by the Americans.

The Japanese Navy had made little progress in its bacteriological research. It was obliged to call on the services of Lieutenant General Shiro Ishii, who set up the notorious bacteriological warfare facility known as Unit 731 in the suburbs of Harhin, in northern Manchuria. As a result, the plan became a joint army-navy venture.

The navy hlessed the scheme, But at the last moment, on March 26, 1945, when all was ready to go, General Yoshijiro Umezu, chief of the army general staff, vetoed the plan. "Germ warfare against the United States would escalate the war against all humanity," he said.

He thus spared the world from what could have been a disaster of unparalleled proporBy Denis Warner

in Washington leave little doubt that the United States would have responded in kind. Months before the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, Henry Stimson, the U.S. secretary of war, had learned that the Axis powers led by Nazi Germany might be planning to use bacteriological weapons. This led to the formation of the War Research Service, which signed contracts with scientists at Harvard, Cornell and other universities to work on

deadly botulinum toxin and anthrax spores. By the end of 1943, a large area in Camp Detrick, Maryland, had been set aside as the main center for U.S. bacteriological research. Horn Island, Mississippi, became

a field testing station. In January 1944, a directive from Mr. Stimson to General George C. Marshall, the army chief of staff, instructed the War Department to undertake a program of research, experimentation and preliminary production of hiological weapons. At the same time. General Marshall charged the Army Service Forces with responsibility for preparing the United States to wage hiological warfare.

Major General William Porter, head of the Chemical Warfare Service, reported in February 1944 that eight months would be needed to construct a plant to produce biological agents. He recommended immediate construction of a facility to produce botulinum toxin, anthrax spores and other agents.

In March, Lieutenant General Brehon B.

tions. Documents in the National Archives Somervell, head of the Army Service Forces.

estimated that eight months after the date of approval, the plan would have a monthly output of 1,000 anthrax spore bombs. or 275,000 botulinum toxin bombs. He said that production on this scale would place the United States in a position to supply hiological agents just when "the current timetable for operations in the Pacific would indicate our approach to the Japanese homeland."

However, General Somervell noted that the United States was committed to refrain from using poisonous gases or other inhumane devices of war, except in retaliation. He noted that General Marshall had supported a recommendation that hiological warfare not be used against Germany or its satellites except in response to a similar attack.

Japan fell into a different category. General Marshall wanted plans made to use biological weapons against Japan following Germany's defeat as General Somervell recalled, but had urged that no final decision be made prematurely.

General Somervell sought permission from the Joint Chiefs of Staff to produce offensive materials and develop measures by Jan. 1, 1946, for possible use against the Japanese home islands.

The British were engaged in a similar project; they had kept the Americans fully informed. In April 1944, Lord Ismay, chief of staff to Britain's defense minister, wrote to Field Marshall Sir John Dill, the British representative on the Combined Chiefs of Staff in Washington, that the United States hoped to inaugurate a plant soon that would produce bacteriological bombs at a rate of 25,000 to 50,000 a month. A much larger plant was also planned, he said, adding that Churchill bad approved a proposal for Britain to place a preliminary order for 500,000 of these bombs.

Lord Ismay said that there could of course, be no [underlined by him] question of either country using this form of warfare

except by way of retaliation for its adoption by the enemy, and then only after consultation with one another." The question of formulating a combined U.S.-British policy on the issue was considered but discarded. Nonetheless, General Marshall informed General Eisenhower by a top-secret signal that the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff had advised their British counterparts of their agreement that general information on bacteriological measures should be issued

to medical and intelligence staff in the mili-

tary forces of both nations. This was to

prevent them being taken by surprise should

e enemy launch a gerro warfare attack. Like General Umezu and Sir John Dill. many on the Allied side viewed bacteriological weapons with great distaste. By the time the war ended, however, the weapons were available. They almost certainly would have been used hut for General Umezu's veto of the Japanese plan.

After the surrender of Japan, the International Military Trihunal for the Far East, set up by the Allies, sentenced General Umezu to life imprisonment.

The writer, who covered the war in the Pacific for Australian and British newspapers, contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Peace, People and Land

Regarding "To Be Good Neighbors, Israelis and Palestinians Need Strong Fences" (Opinion, Jan. 30) by Thomas L. Friedman;

Mr. Friedman raises some interesting points about a two-state solution west of the Jordan River, for coexistence if not for peace. Without saying so, he implies that there should be territorial compromise over the West Bank between Israel and the Palestinians — some relocation of Israeli settlers; some transfer of territory to Israeli sovereignty. Such an approach could be crafted in such a way as to win over the vast majority of even the Israeli settlers on the West Bank.

The old "border" that defined the West Bank was none other than the armistice line of 1949 with Jordan. That armistice line dissolved in Jordan's losing aggression of June 1967. Jordan has, in fact, renounced all claim to the West Bank. Israeli settlement over the past three de-

cades in areas of the West Bank that are not heavily populated by Palestinian Arabs is a natural consequence of the demise of that line. The 150,000 settlers on the West Bank in the mountains of Judea and Samaria are now a force that must be accommodated politically if the peace process is to succeed.

Current peace efforts should recognize the existence of a major population shift across the old armistice line between Israelis and Palestinians while still promoting autonomy for the Palestinians. Promotion of contiguous settlement for the Israeli majority on the West Bank that is living outside areas of heavy Palestinian settlement will politically isolate the small minority of Israelis who oppose Palestinian autonomy under any circumstances.

between those who want to see the natural growth of their respective West Bank communities within wish to murder and die for 20 per- soothe away tensions and sustain

cent more land. Israel's growth over half a century has shown that there is enough land in which both Israelis and Palestinians can flourish politi-

cally, socially and culturally. Let not the United States hitch its wagon to a doomed policy of opposing new Israeli housing in every corner of the West Bank.

> ART STONE. Herndon, Virginia.

Gestures From Walesa

I refer to the letter of Shimon Samuels (Feb. 2) titled "Jews and the Other Poland," By and large, I agree with it and welcome the gestures of President Lech Walesa which indicate a desire for Polish-Jewish reconciliation.

In a message I have just received In the end, peace will be made from him, Mr. Walesa thanks my organization, the International Council of Christians and Jews, for helping "hammer ont the appeal to agreed parameters, not by those who the nations . . defuse conflict,

yards." This, as he points out, is "a development charged with more than just religious symbolism."

the commemorations all the way

to their dignified conclusion.

President Walesa refers to Ausch-

witz as "the vastest of Jewish grave-

SIGMUND STERNBERG.

London.

Hoodlums in Plaid

Roh Hughes ascribes the begetting of football hooliganism to England ("The Insanity Continues," Sports, Feb. 1). Perhaps in another piece he could remind us of the earlier contribution of Scotland's tartan army.

R. G. HART.

A Question of Polish

Andrea Badrutt (Letters, Feb. 3) cites her conversations with Romola Nijinsky in 1977 in contending that Vaslav Nijinsky's final dance performance took place in the Palace Hotel in St. Moritz.

But Romola Nijinsky, in her hiography of her husband first published in 1933, specifically states that the performance took place in the Suvretta House, and that this hotel had been found more suitable than the grander hotels of St. Moritz, whose ballrooms had floors that were too highly polished. This is substantiated in the most thorough of the Nijinsky biographies, by Richard Buckle, who reinforced Romola's account with other sources. Mr. Buckle and others give the date of this performance as Jan. 19, 1919, and not March. By March, Nijinsky was in a Zurich clinic.

JACK DUNDAS.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and vontain the writer's sianature, name and full address, Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited ma-

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INTERNATIONAL

Visiting EU Chiefs Look Set for Collision Course With Israel

tained about a pound (half a lead to a united Ireland and a

JERUSALEM - European Union leaders arrived in Israel on Wednesday on what seemed a collision course with the government over plans to enhance their role in Middle East peace

The delegation, headed by Foreign Minister Alain Juppe of France, flew from Syria, where it promised more economic cooperation and support for Arab calls to rid the region of nuclear weapons, Israel is widely believed to have a nuclear arsenal but has never admitted having a

The delegation includes the European Union's more of a say. The Union has pledged \$400 foreign minister, Hans-Friedrich von Plötz of million over five years, or about one-sixth of the tendorp of Spain. Because France currently PLO.

BELFAST - The Irish Re-

publican Army on Wednesday

denied that it had planted a

powerful bomb that was de-

lused Tuesday night in a border

The guerrilla group issued a statement in Dublin after Prot-

estant Unionist politicians in

Continued from Page I

need for IMF reform with Canada's prime

minister. Jean Chrétien, who as host of the

G-7 summit meeting this year will have an

The thinking of the Canadian authori-

ties is along the same lines, that we cannot

let these young guys who move portfolios

in investment banks to move developing countries off course," Mr. Dini said. "This

does not mean restrictions, or putting sand

in the wheels of international finance. But

we should have a mechanism to raise re-

sources quickly in order to counter the

He proposed in the interview that the

effects of these destabilizing flows.

influential role in shaping the agenda.

town south of Belfast.

holds the rotating six-month presidency of the European Union. Mr. Juppe is its president. On Thursday, the group is to meet with Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, Deputy Foreign Minister Yossi Beilin, and with leaders of the Palestine Liberation Organization in the autonomous

Israel has long sought to minimize European involvement in peace talks, believing that many European governments may be biased in favor of

But as the largest single aid contributor to the nine-month-old Palestinian autonomy in Gaza and Jericho, the European Union now wants Germany, and its secretary of state, Carlos Wes-total international aid package promised the

kilogram) of the explosive sem-

tex. The police said an anony-

mous telephone caller had given

a 30-minute warning. No organization claimed re-

cians claimed that the IRA left

the bomb to pressure London

Pro-British Protestant politi-

sponsibility for the device.

IRA Denies Unionist Claim It Planted Ulster Bomb

IMF: Italy Chief's Plan Sketches New Way for IMF to Meet Financial Crises

IMF "should have the ability to borrow

short-term money in the market" at times

of crisis or, if it improved its ability to

monitor potential problems, even before

borrowed by the IMF on financial markets

would then be available for immediate

disbursement to a stricken country. This

would help to avoid the sort of chaos in

financial markets that occurred as the

Clinton administration scrambled recently

to line up an emergency support package

government shareholders and is not al-

At present, the IMF is funded by its

Under Mr. Dini's proposal, the funds

type since cease-fires by rival

extremist groups ended 25 years

units were involved in the inci-

dent in Newry, 40 miles (65

defused the bomb, which was

kilometers) south of Belfast.

Northern Ireland blamed it for left at the entrance to a shop-

The IRA said that none of its

British Army bomb experts

they became public.

for Mexico.

More

"We know they are not happy with what they think is a minor role in the peace process," said an Israeli official. "They think we are telling them, 'Open your bank accounts and shut your mouths."

There also are tensions over Israel's confiscation of computers, automobiles and hospital equipment shipped from Europe to Gaza in recent months. Israel asserts it only wants the machines' serial numbers before releasing them

Israel has tried, in vain, to prevent European officials from meeting Palestinian leaders at the Orient House, the PLO's headquarters in East

Israel sees such meetings as a violation of the autonomy accord and an effort by the Palestinians to establish a footbold in the sector, which

further scaling down of its mili-

It was the second bomb to be

defused since the IRA and its

Loyalist foes declared cease-

fires last year. A similar bomb

was found in Enniskillen in De-

tary operations.

lowed to borrow private-sector funds.

er crisis and you needed another \$40 bil-lion or \$50 billion quickly," Mr. Dini said.

"Where would we get that? If the IMF could borrow \$50 billion in the market,

these kind of resources would stem the

counterparts in Washington, London and

Bonn, was opposed to the proposal by

Michel Camdessus, the IMF's managing

director, to create more than \$50 billion

worth of new Special Drawing Rights, the

"This is not the answer," he said.

IMF's artificial currency.

Mr. Dini made clear that he, like his

"Suppose that tomorrow you had anoth-

was annexed into Israel's capital in 1967 but is desired by the Palestinians as the capital of their

■ Militants Seized in Gaza

In two raids, Palestinian police have detained about 100 militants from a radical faction that murdered an Israeli guard this week, Agence France-Presse reported from Gaza.

Security forces staged the second roundup before dawn Wednesday and arrested about 40 suspects from the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, members of the group said. About 60 were detained Tuesday.

The police also continued a crackdown on Islamic Jihad, which killed 21 Israelis in a suicide bombing Jan. 22.

NEIGHBORS: Kohl in Holland

Continued from Page 1

fined to older generations. In a 1993 survey of Dutch 15- and 16-year-olds taken by the Dutch Institute on International Relations, 56 percent had a negative view of Germans, with only 15 percent positive. Majorides described Germans as racist, arrogant, and power-

Conversations here confirm these findings. "They're fat, ugly, and eat too much," Arjan Bijl, a 16-year-old high school student, said about Germans who are still a light provider to but the provider of the bungry. who vacation at Dutch resorts. "They're just so full of them-

Maartje Houtepen. 32. a teacher in Groningen, said that her friends often turn on her when she says something positive about Germans.

"It's not acceptable to insult Jews or Turks, but everyone has to hate the Germans." Mrs. Houtepen said. "I believe that hating the Germans is a way the Dutch try to cover up the fact that so many Dutch administra-tors worked with the Nazi regime in deporting Jews. We like to pretend that everyone was a hero back then, and we blame the Germans for everything that happened."

During his visit here, Mr. Kohl acknowledged German crimes against the Netherlands. But he urged the Dutch to rid themselves of "some unusually foolish misunderstandings."

"Great injustice was inflicted on the people of the Nether-lands in the name of Germany." he told a Dutch television interviewer. "We must not forget history, but we must also not be

trapped by it."
The conflict between Dutch and Germans is often evident on the sporting field. Many Dutch fans still smart from their defeat by Germany in the Germans are bad except the

national ecstasy when their learn defeated Germany to take

the 1988 European champion After the German biathlow team won a gold medal at last winter's Olympic Games, a Dutch television commentates said: "Shooting and running

through the forest — that's a

sport Germans are good at Every society has a primitive need to set itself apart from a particular nation, race, or ref. gion." said A. Peter van Walsum, the Dutch ambassador to Germany. "We Dutch have been taught since childhood that this impulse is evil but at the same time we have been given a picture of Germany that has not changed since April 1945. As a result, tolerant Dutch citizens who would never discriminate against other for eigners see no deadly sin in behaving that way toward Ger-

The new Dutch prime minister, Wim Kok, has declared that one of his policy goals will be to soften Dutch prejudices against Germany. Special seminars are to be held in towns along the German border, like last month's session for police officers in Arnhem on getting along with Germans.

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Despite the anti-German sentiment that many Dutch harbor, plans to end border controls on March 28 have been applauded in both countries Millions of Germans vacation in the Netherlands each year, and nearly as many Dutch mayel to Germany. Germany is the Netherlands' biggest trading

According to a Dutch author. Renate Rubenstein, the Dutch resolve this apparent contradicnon by telling themselves: "All 1974 World Cup soccer final, ones that I know personally."



DEADLY END - Avi Safen lying dead in Tel Aviv on Wednesday as a policeman aims a pistol at his head while checking his pulse. Mr. Safen was killed by police after he had kidnapped Keren Gertler, 19,

PAKISTAN: Karachi's Ominous Surge of Violence

Continued from Page 1

ernment, and many leaders say the current problems are fur-ther weakening her floundering new administration.

Most of the shootings involve wars between feuding Sunni and Shiite Muslims and among the divided political parties that are vying for control of Karachi, where the city's entire elected government has been jailed or bas gone underground over the last two years.

Some victims, however, had no ties to any of the warring, factions.

Police statistics are grim: In 1994, the number of people killed in political and sectarian violence was more than 12 times that of the previous year: 925 shooting deaths, compared with 75 in 1993.

Last weekend, nearly 40 people died in shootings, including attacks on a mosque and on a busy city intersection where a 12-year-old was among the vic-

In a cosmopolitan city that once had a vibrant nightlife, few people venture onto the streets after dark. Businesses advise clients against taking taxis from the airport, and send private vehicles to bring them into the city. Karachi's luxury hotels warn guests to beware of robbers posing as police outside

leading sociologists, 94 percent shootings, compared with 13 in of those surveyed said the vio- 1993. Not a single suspect has cal and religious of change their life-styles. Forty While Karachi, a melting pot in the streets here.

percent said they know some-one who was killed, and more economic refugees from than half said a friend or relative had been robbed.

Business leaders say the violence is having a serious impact on Pakistan's efforts to attract foreign investors. Nisar A. Memon, manager of IBM's Pakistan operation and

president of the Overseas Investors Chamber of Commerce & Industry, estimated the city lost \$1 billion in potential foreign investment last year because of the lawlessness.

The government must con-

trol this or the foreign investors will say, 'In spite of the returns, I can't risk my life." he said.

The army, which had been ordered into the city two and a years a political violence, pulled out in December, saying the situation had become too dangerous for

The Karachi police have be-come so terrorized by armed gangs inat when gunmen opened fire Sunday on a crowd at a busy traffic circle across the street from one of the city's largest police stations, killing 11 people and injuring 13, police officers fled. On Wednesday, the government announced that it bad charged five of the police-men with dereliction of duty.

Police officers said they bave heir premises.

In a recent opinion poll conyear, 88 police officers and solducted by one of the country's diers died in ambushes and

throughout the subcontinent, has suffered from political or ethnic violence for decades, city officials and residents said the current situation is unprecedented. One of the higgest problems, according to many observers, is the absence of a

city government.

The most powerful political party in Karachi has been the Muhajir Qaumi Movement, made up of Muslims who emigrated from India during partition nearly five decades ago and their descendants. But the Urdu-speaking immigrants who call themselves muhajirs have become a threat to the feudal rural power bases that control

Miss Bhutto has accused the Muhajir Qaumi party of being rife with criminals, and many of its leaders are jailed. Its chief

lives in exile in London. After the army pulled out in December, Miss Bhutto appointed a helicopter pilot as city administrator. Because Karachi is also under the thumb of the provincial government, his administration has little power.

That vacuum has opened the door for political, religious and criminal gangs, well-armed with weapons left over from the Afghan war, to step up their battle for control of the city. Intelligence agencies estimated that at least 1,000 guerrillas and snip ers with ties to six major political and religious organizations are waging most of the warfare

QUOTAS: EU Backs Away From Tightening Laws

setting an expiration date for them, which sources said could be in four or five years' time. There was also renewed talk of giving channels the option of investing in European produc-tions rather than meeting broadcast quotas, which France bas proposed for satellite chan-

But the three-hour debate still produced "more questions than answers." Mr. Oreja said. That result will disappoint hold off on a decision should

been pushing the commission to propose legislation for tougher quotas ahead of a meeting of culture at a Group of Seven ministerial meeting on the information superhighway to be member states in Bordeaux on

Monday and Tuesday. Mr. Oreja said be would not be taking any proposals to that meeting but that he hoped the discussion there would help him finalize a proposal in time for a later ministerial meeting in ear-

ly April. The commission's move to

officials in Paris. France has please Hollywood, bowever. formation superhighway to be held in Brussels from Fcb. 24 to

> U.S. officials bave warned that including new technologies in a revised EU broadcast directive would impede the investment Europe needs to develop multimedia and other services for the information superhigh-

PASTA: Diet Experts Rewrite the Menus

emphasis.

In the past decade, Americans have cut their fat intake hydrates like starch and sugar, In the past decade, Amerifrom 36 percent of their average daily calories to 34 percent, he said. But they also gained about eight pounds each.

People can get fat on a high-Iat diet," he said, 'but people can get fat on a diet high in carbohydrates, too.

In weight-loss clinics, the anecdotal evidence is overwhelming, said Stephen Gulto, Ph.D.. Manhattan. Mr. Gullo said that over the last five years the question he has been asked most frequently is, "How did t gain weight on a low-fat diet?

Continued Irom Page 1

To answer this question, Mr. Gullo, along with other clinisulin-resistant people can decians and obesity researchers at the University of Colorado in Denver, said, "We may have gone too Iar with the low-Iat emphasis"

To answer this question, Mr. Gullo, along with other clinisulin-resistant people can develop glucose intolerance, high insulin levels, high triglycerides, low HDL cholesterol (the good" cholesterol), hypertenvegetables and fruits, many

This realization led some researchers to revisit the scientific literature about the functions of insulin and to suspect that many dieters may be insulinresistant. In addition, new research detailing the effects of insulin on athletic performance has provided more insight into how the hormone is used. "Insulin resistance was helpIul histhe director of the Institute for torically because it enabled thealth and Weight Sciences in people to survive extended peripeople to survive extended periods of caloric deprivation," said Dr. Gerald Reaven, a professor at Stanford University Medical School who has studied insulin for three decades.

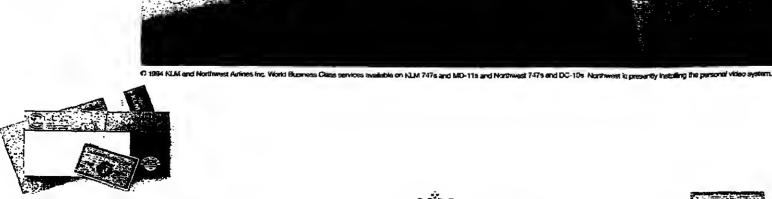
"good" cholesterol), hyperten-sion and Type II diabetes, a constellation he calls Syndrome

He says that up to 25 percent of Americans who do not already have diabetes are insulin-

For this population, "it is nearly impossible to lose weight ny replacing a proportion of dietary fat with simple carbohydrates, said Dr. Artemis P. Simopoulos, the former chairman of the nutridonal coordinating committee of the National Institutes of Health and currently the president of the Center for Genetics Nutrition and Health iл Washington.

legroom in front of you. The Ca behind you.

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المكذا من الأعل

INTERNATIONAL

Upheaval Is Averted in Burundi

Opposition Says Prime Minister to Be Ousted

By Donatella Lorch New York Times Service

BUJUMBURA, Burundi — A citywide strike with the potential of widespread ethnic violence was averted Wednesday as the powerful opposition par-ty claimed it had won its demands to replace the country's prime minister.

Yet, in a continuation of the tense political standoff and complex politics of Burundi. government officials said there had been oo such agreement, only a decision that the president would eventually consider

Turkish F-16. Chased by Greek Planes, Crashes

The Associated Press ATHENS - A Turkish F-16 fighter being chased by Greek jets crashed into the sea on Wednesday hut the pilot ejected safely and was rescued. Greece said the airman would

be flown back to Turkey. The Defense Ministry accused the Turkish plane of violating Greek airspace and said the single-engine jet apparently suffered a mechanical failure.

In Ankara, the Turkish military said the plane was flying over international waters. It said it crashed because of mechanical failure during a training flight, hut made no mention of a chase.

The plane crashed into the Aegean Sea oear the resort town of Lindos on the southeastern side of the island of Rhodes, which is within sight of the Turkish coast.

a new candidate for prime min-ister chosen by all opposition

Even as the strike was called off Tuesday evening, the capi-tal, Bujumbura, remained tense with sporadic gunfights. On Tuesday evening, several gre-nades exploded and there was gunfire near Radio Burundi in the center of Bujumbura. Western diplomats said it was unclear who was responsible.

An eveniog car ride oo Wednesday night through Bu-jumbura after the dust-to-dawn curfew showed no visible military or bandit activity.

The agreement came after a among members of the Tutsidominated opposition party Union for National Progress. Late last week, the party — Uprona — issued a threat to overthrow the government if Prime Minister Anatole Kanyenkiko was oot replaced.

If the prime minister was replaced, it would mean the establishment of Burundi's fourth government in a year and a balf. Western diplomats and government officials had seemed pessimistic last week about the outcome, as extremist forces have been gaining significant ground and have paralyzed the govern-ment for months.

"We live in a constant crisis. in a very fragile situation from oegotiation to negotiation," said Foreign Minister Jean-Marie Ngendahayo. "Today we have again to find a unanimous consensus. It could take two days or six months."

Burandi, which shares the same ethnic mix between Hutu and Tutsi as its neighbor Rwanda, has been teetering on the edge of a civil war ever since the assassination of its first demo-

cratically-elected president in October 1993.

Even though the country has a Hutu majority, it has been dominated by the Tutsi minority since independence in the

Melchior Ndadaye, Burun-di's first Hutu presideot, was killed in October 1993 during a failed military coup that launched several months of eth-nic bloodshed that claimed as many as 100,000 lives. Since then, the multiparty

government in Burundi has been stymied in a tense and at times antagonistic relationship between the Hutu in the govday of intense negotiatioos ernment and the Tutsi-domioated army, and extremists from both sides have gained

The capital has become segregated according to ethnic lines, and there are almost daily gunfights between Hutu and Tutsi neighborhoods.

Last week, after Uprona issued its ultimatum, a two-day general strike brought the city to a standstill, and Uprona held a large demonstration io support of its demands over the

According to the coalition government established in Sep-tember and hrokered by the United Nations, the prime minister is to be a member of

But Burundi politics are extraordioarily complex. Mr. Kanyenkiko is both Tutsi and until Janoary was a member of Uprona. He was kicked out of the party after he was accused of not following directives.

On Wednesday, the president Uprona, Charles Mukasi, said he hoped a consensus candidate would be chosen no later



RETURN TO VIETNAM — The Stars and Stripes flying on Wednesday over the entrance to the new U.S. Liaison Office in Hanoi. It is the first time an American flag has flown over a U.S. government office in Hanoi since the war ended in 1975.

AMERICAN TOPICS

IBM Lightens Up

With New Dress Code IBM has relaxed its dress code, formerly one of the starchiest io the husioess world. It is all part of Chair-man Louis V. Gersmer Jr.'s effort to shake up the comput-

Jonathan B. Dick, a company lawyer, came to work at IBM's headquarters in Armonk, New York, this week wearing a white fisherman's sweater, hlack jeans and wrinkled tan boots. The New York Times reports. He recalls that on his first day at work 17 years ago he wore a dark suit. white shirt and conservative oe — all part of the standard IBM uniform — and loafers. His boss asked, "Why did you wear your bedroom slippers to work?" He was given the rest of the day off to shop for a pair of wing tips.

IBM never really had a written dress code in the same way that Britain does oot officially require people waiting for a hus to form a queue. The tradition just sprang up.

Short Takes

A federal ban on automate tape-recorded telephone sales pitches has been upheld hy a U.S. appeals court in San Francisco. "Coogress accu-rately identified automated telemarketing calls as a threat to privacy," said the 3-to-0 opin-

Barbara Barton gave up her own life so her babies could live. While pregnant with twins, Mrs. Barton, 36, put off chemotherapy and radiation treatment for leukemia so she

would oot harm them. The delay, however, proved too much. Her cancer had been diagnosed in December 1993, the same day she learned she was pregnant. She and her husband, Jeff, decided against an abortion. Io July 1994 she gave birth to a bealthy son and daughter. She died six months later, on Jan. 22.

A World War II-era cartoon that shows Bugs Bunny passing our bombs to blow up in the faces of Japanese people he calls "slant eyes" is being pulled from the MGM-UA Golden Age of Loocey Tunes video. About 8,000 copies have been sold. "We are very offended," said Lori Fujimoto of the Japanese-Americaos Citias Lories Americaos Citizen's League. An MGM-UA spokeswoman said. When we were compiling the video, we were putting together a history of animation. As much as it is distasteful, it was part of history at the time and reflected Hollywood's part in the war effort."

Hollywood's Walk of Fame has been temporarily closed during suhway constructioo. But there are plenty of other star walks in Los Angeles for those "who want to walk over some celebrities," the Los Angeles Times notes. The area has star walks for sports greats. Hispanic ootables, cowboy stars, country music performers, and even one for actual stars like Polaris that inhabit "constellations visible in Southern California."

The film "Mrs. Parker and the Vicious Circle" tells of Dorothy Parker and her fellow writers who traded wisecracks at the Algonquin Hotel round table in Manhattan in the 1920s and 30s. The heroine has been retitled on a Los Angeles theater's politically correct marquee as "Ms. Parker." International Herald Tribune

In Angola, a Troubling Assassination

Journalist's Death Tarnishes Image of Luanda's Rulers

By Paul Taylor Washington Post Service

LUANDA, Angola -For two years, the moral high ground in Angola's civil war has been held by the government of President José

002 E. 07 022

Eduardo dos Santos.

It was he who won Angola's first democratic election in 1992. It was his opponent who cried foul and started shooting again, triggering the most brutal phase of a conflict that has taken more than 500,000 lives in two decades.

. But the government's tenuous claim to good standing has been tarnished by the assassination last month of Ricardo de Mello, Angola's lead-

A year ago, Mr. de Mello, 38, and two partners founded Imparcial Fax, a muckraking daily that specialized in stories of corruption, war profiteering and rifts within the dos Santos government. It was a major thorn in the side of the administration.

Mr. dos Santos's government renounced Marxism in 1990 but has found it far more difficult to abandoo its authoritarian instincts toward the press. Angola's official newspaper, radio and television stations all follow the party

Imparcial Fax drew its inspiration from the independent press that emerged in the late 1980s in Russia and Eastern Europe and that used fax machines to break government censorship. It has just 300 subscribers hut thousands of readers, including virtually every general and government

minister in Luanda, the capital. Mr. de Mello lived with death threats. "Some

nights we would get so many that we'd take our phone off the hook," said Jaime Gonçalves, a co-founder. Imparcial Fax's critics accused it of favoring the guerrilla opposition, but knowledgeable people in Luanda discount that.

A former stringer for the BBC and the Voice of America, Mr. de Mello had a reputation for fierce independence. Among his many targets was the \$400 million humanitarian aid program here, which he argued fueled corruption, created

dependency and prolonged the war.

The death threats intensified in recent weeks as Mr. de Mello wrote more stories about political fissures within the government. "I told him to get a gun," said his widow, Arminda Mateus. But Mr. de Mello told her and others that he believed Mr. dos Santos would not risk a black

killing an independent journalist. Mr. de Mello was found dead early Jan. 18 in the second-floor landing of the huilding where he lived. He had been shot in the head with an AK-47 assault rifle. Just hours before, two of his reporters were assaulted at separate locations;

neither was seriously injured. One of those attacked, Mariano Costa, said that while his assailants were beating him up they mentioned a recent item in Imparcial Fax linking the president's wife, Ana Paula, to illegal dia-

mond trafficking. Who killed Mr. de Mello? Speculation centers on the presidential guard, the Interior Ministry or perhaps some elements of the military.

Fear is widespread among congovernment journalists in Luanda. "We are orphans in the midst of a dictatorship." said Gustavo Costa, a correspondent for a Portuguese weekly.

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Apartheid Fighter Battles Money Scandal had a proper chance to explain anti-apartheid Foundation for his view.

CAPE TOWN --- Alan Boesak, a preacher who fought apartheid for many years, end-ed two hours of talks with Danish charity officials here
Wednesday saying that he was
Wednesday saying that he was Wednesday saying that he was hurt by charges he enriched himself with money intended for apartheid victims.

Mr. Boesak said that the Danes had made up their minds about the allegations before the meeting and that he had oot

Government sources said the

talks with DanChurch Aid's whether Mr. Boesak's suspended appointment as South Africa's first black ambassador to the United Nations in Geneva would be confirmed.

"I have done oothing wrong, I have not stolen any money, Mr. Bocsak said, adding that he believed he should still go to

Mr. Boesak, 49, headed the Geneva-based World Alliance of Reformed Churches for eight years until 1990, when he was forced to resign over a sex scan-Lawyers have been appointed to probe the finances of his producer who is oow his wife.

John E. Sawyer, a Former President Of Williams College, Is Dead at 77

By William H. Honan New York Times Service

John E. Sawyer, 77, a former president of Williams College and the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, died Tuesday at his home in Woods Hole, Masachusetts. The cause of death sachusetts. The cause of death was cancer, the family said.

As president of Williams from 1961 to 1973, Mr. Sawyer led the college's elimination of fraternities, transition to coeducation, recruitment of African-American students and de-I velopment of a winter-study

He also oversaw the develop-ment of the college's Center for Environmental Studies and Graduate Program in Art History, both of which were inno-

Albert Elsen, 67, Teacher And Leading Art Historian

Albert Elsen, 67, an art historian at Stanford University and a leading anthority on the sculpture of Auguste Rodin, died of a heart attack Thursday at his home in Stanford, California, a university spokesman

In a career that spanned more than four decades, Mr. Elsen was known as an expert on late-19th-century and early-20th-century sculpture and as an outstanding teacher and lecturer. (NYT)

vations at a liberal arts college. scientist and educator who University Medical Center. He Mr. Sawyer was graduated earned renown for his pioneer had been living in Riverdale, from Williams in 1939 and ing studies of the composition New York.

earned a master's degree at of viruses and how they replicate the war, he taught ecocomics at Harvard, Yale and Wilhington with the cells they invade, died of lung cancer Monday at his home in Watch Hill, Rhode

Denis Leyne, 57, a Canadian banker and ardent supporter of the Irish Republican Army who was acquitted of U.S. charges of terrorism, died of a heart attack Sunday at his home in Torooto.

The Reverend Clement J. McNaspy, 79, a Jesuit author, historian, musicologist, and linguist, died of a stroke Friday at Ignatius House, a Jesuit nursing home in New Orleans.

Antonio Aris de Castilla, 81. in New York, died Jan. 23 at Igor Tamm, 72, a biomedical New York Hospital-Cornell

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So naturalist observe, a flea Hath smaller fleas that on him prey, And these have smaller fleas to And so proceed ad infinitum Jonathan Swift

By Barry James

OUIPPED with microscopes and soil-test kits, American scientists are scouring the world from the plains of Kazakhstan to the fertile wheat fields of France in search of bugs and pests that they think they might like to unleash at

home one day.
"I sometimes refer to some of what we do as 18th-century science," said Lloyd Knutson, director of the European Biological Control Laboratory in Montpellier in southern France. "We do some pretty sophisticated stuff, but the initial requirement is to have scientists go out all times of the year in all kinds of weather, day and night, to see what may be crawling around. It's a skill that seems to

be lost these days." The name of the game is to find specific hugs or pathogens to attack weeds and pests in the United States without themselves turning into a problem.

The laboratory, a branch of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, saves farmers uncounted millions of dollars in lost production every year. Even before it was founded, one of the most successful hio-control programs of all time saved the California citrus industry from destruction by cottony cushion scale in the 1880s. The expedi-tion to Australia to find the antidote — the ladyhug heetle — cost \$2,000. "Some cost-tobenefit ratio," Dr. Knutson

Although it has several times changed location, the laboratory has been in existence since 1918, when it was established in southwestern France to find a cure for the European com bore, then a major problem in the United States.

"You go back to the area of origin of the pest or weed that has invaded the United States and you find out what natural enemies are holding the thing at bay," Dr. Knutson said. "You then determine their host specificity, and if they really are proved to be 100 percent safe nut them in the hands of stateside cooperators. These insects and pathogens then start spreading on their own."

HE work of the Montpellier laboratory is particularly important because the United States has imported a lot of its

agriculture from the Old World. Nature keeps a balance by sending predators to prey on pests. But often these checks, which take hundreds of thousands if not millions of years to evolve, disappear when weeds or unwanted hugs are removed from their environment and put into a new one. The pests are then free to roam unchecked.

"A hig problem at the mo-ment is the cereal-leaf beetle which has been controlled in the Middle West hy work that was done here between 1965 and 1970," Dr. Knutson said. "But recently it has marched south into Alabama and Mississippi and it has hopped, skipped and jumped to the northernmost county of Idaho, right on the Canadian border."

species of parasitic wasp with which to combat the cereal-leaf beetle in the Midwest. It is now looking in Kazakhstan and in the Mediterranean to find agents better suited to control the pest in colder and hotter climates.

of commission in the Western United States. It is thought that the United States with contamiis there that the laboratory is concentrating its search for appropriate killers.

Neal Spencer, a scientist with the Agricultural Research Service based in Sidney, Montana, said a recent study indicated alone ahout S114 million in lost production every year. "In Euspread unchecked. "What we are trying to do is to rebalance an ecological system that man has taken out of balance,'

PRAYING the area with herbicides would cost more than the land is worth and would be horrendously damaging to the environment, Dr. Spencer added. But scientists found several species of flea beetles that feed on the plant.

beetle that is doing well and there are two species of clearwinged moths that we have high hopes for," Dr. Spencer added. 'It's beautiful when you see one of the stakes marking a spot ere we've released insects and there's no spurge there. The advantage of the method is that when the spurge disappears so in principle do the insects. Evolution has taught them only one diet.

The European laboratory, which has a staff of 20 and several graduate students, has found antidotes to about 25 weeds and 40 insect pests in its history. After several moves in France it ended up in 1991 in the spot where the first chief entomologist of the U.S. De-partment of Agriculture, Charles Valentine Riley, identified the American phylloxera hug as the cause of a devastating plague in European vine-yards. Riley also found that American vines were immune to the disease. As a result, virtually every vine in France was grafted onto a rooted cutting from an American vine,

IN BRIEF

From Left Side of the Brain: Perfect Pitch

WASHINGTON (WP) - A new study has found that musicians with perfect pitch have hrains that are markedly more asymmetrical than other people's, with enlargement of a left-brain

region critical to both hearing and language.

In almost everyone, one side of the hrain is dominant. In most people, it's the left side, the half thought to be most important for verbal skills. In people with left-brain dominance, an area of the brain's left temporal lobe called the planum temporale plays an important role in understanding speech. The right half, involved in spatial skills, is also believed to help determine musical talent. But perfect pitch appears to be a left-brain function. Researchers

at Heinrich Heine University in Düsseldorf used magnetic resonance imaging on 30 right-handed professional musicians and on 30 right-handed nonmusicians. The left half was bigger than the right in both groups. But that asymmetry was significantly greater among the musicians - particularly in the 11 with perfect pitch, who showed three times as much left-right asymmetry as the nonmusi-

Protein in Saliva Found to Block AIDS Virus

WASHINGTON (NYT) — A small protein in human saliva hlocks the AIDS virus from infecting human cells in the test tube, federal scientists reported at a meeting here. The protein might help explain why the spread of the virus through saliva is appar-

ently so rare, said the scientists, who were from the National Institute of Dental Research in Bethesda, Maryland, The protein does not directly attack HIV, the AIDS virus, Instead, it seems to act indirectly, by attaching to the surface of white blood cells known as monocytes, thus preventing infection with HIV, said Dr. Tessie B. McNeely and Dr. Sharon M. Wahl, the team leaders. They reported the findings at a meeting sponsored by the American Society for Microbiology.

The laboratory found four

Among the top enemies at the moment is leafy spurge, a shruhhy weed that has put millions of acres of rangeland out the spurge was introduced into nated seed from Ukraine, and it

that spurge is costing the states of North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana and Wyoming rope, spurge is just another member of the flora, he said, whereas in the United States it

'We also have a long-horn

Sub to Scan Sea Floor for Roman Wrecks A Look at the NR-1 Launched: Jan. 25, 1969 Type: Deep-diving submarine After thrusters - Reactor compartment -Operator: United States Navy Mission: Exploration and recovery Television periscope The second state of the second Power: Nuclear reactor driving twin propellers Length: 146 feet Ship control station Diameter: 12.5 feet Crew: 11. plus 2 scientists Underwater Duration: Limited only by food supplies Forward thrusters **Route of Lost Ships** Shipping lease between Carthage and the Roman port of Oelle are littered with hulks and artifects The deeper and colderthe water, the most likely a wreck is to be protected from divers and preserved from decay. **Nuclear Sub Pursues Archaeology** Secret cold war technology will be put into the service of classical archaeology this summer when the Navy's deep-diving submarine NR-1 scours a graveyard of ships at the bottom of the Mediterranean Sea, along an ancient trade route between Rome and Carthage. Highly maneuverable, the 26-year-old craft is the world's smallest nuclear-powered submarine and

By William J. Broad New York Times Service

EW YORK - The Mediterranean was a lake to imperial Rome. Hundreds of ships regularly sailed from its scaport town, Ostia, to the far reaches of the empire, ferrying troops and gathering in the oil, wine, slaves, spices, grains and other resources that fed the city. The pace of transport was so great that inevitably, many ships went down in sudden storms, sometimes in deep water where they and their cargoes lay for many centuries, protected from waves and fishing trawls and weekend divers.

These time capsules have caught the attention of Dr. Robert D. Ballard, the terranean expeditions in the late 1980s. he discovered a Roman wreck and with the aid of a team of archaeologists recovered some of it, the deepest ancient ipwreck ever to come to light. Intrigued by that find and the prom-

ise of greater ones, Dr. Ballard is preparing to survey and exhume an appre-

lies along the main trade route between light on a significant aspect of man- and 1989 with deep-diving robots were Carthage and Rome, hoping to lay hare kind's past some of the secrets of ancient commerce

increasingly wide circle of scientists. Stranger than anything ever dreamed up by Jules Verne, the once secret craft has wheels that let it roll across the sea hut a career change as he prepares to floor as well as windows, lights, sensors, move from the Woods Hole Oceanocameras and powerful manipulators for picking up lost objects.

This summer, Dr. Ballard and his colleagues are to glide across the belly marine geologist who in 1985 found the of the Mediterranean in the NR-1 to hulk of the Titanic under more than two hunt for clues to a bygone world, stay-miles of water in the Atlantic. On Meding down days at a time, working around the clock in shifts.

"It's perfect for what I want to do," Connecticut. This is an unbelievable opportunity."

Archaeologists tend to echo that assessment, saying the unique powers of ciable part of the watery graveyard that the submarine promise to shed new frustration, expeditions he led in 1988 wide swath of travels and trade.

"What's important about this is that,

in the Mediterranean.

The tool at his disposal is nothing short of extraordinary — the NR-1, a muclear-powered, deep-diving submarine that the U.S. Navy, as part of the many peace dividend made possible by the end of the Cold War is sharing with an or shallow rates need. This is easier to deeper spots than anybody else, "said Dr. John H. Humphrey, editor of The nuclear-powered, deep-diving submarine that the U.S. Navy, as part of the cold War is sharing with an or shallow rates need. This is easier to end of the Cold War, is sharing with an on shallow-water work. This is going to change the whole man."

> not only a new venture for Dr. Ballard graphic Institution on Cape Cod. Massachusetts, to Mystic. Connecticut, where he is setting up the Institute for trustee of the Archaeologi-Exploration at the Mystic aquarium. cal Institute of America, he used his The study of ancient trade routes marks the institute's inaugural venture. Dr. Ballard is known for discovering

the wreck of the Titanic as well as that of the Nazi battleship Bismarck, which Dr. Ballard said during a recent tour of was sunk in 1941 in the Atlantic and the submarine at its base in Groton, now rests nearly three miles down, a mass of deteriorating guns and faded swastikas.

terranean when, after much effort and Eastern Mediterranean, sugge

able to locate heaps of artifacts on the seabed, including many amphorae the large, all-purpose clay jugs widely used in antiquity to transport goods.

can accommodate 2 scientists and a crew of 11 for lengthy periods.

Even more important was a discovnorth of Tunis and 20 miles north of a shallow area known as the Skerki Bank. There, a half mile down, Dr. Ballard found a complete Roman ship, The Mediterranean voyage marks its location suggesting it was sailing from Carthage to Rome.

ORKING with Dr. Anna Marguerite McCann, a marine archaeologist and Jason robot to recover 48 of the ship's artifacts, including 10 amphorae, a pottery lamp emblazoned with a running animal, a piece of cedar deck planking, iron anchors, a grindstone, a cooking pot and a copper coin from the reign of Constantius II (355 to 361), helping date the wreck to the second half of the fourth century. Most of the artifacts He became intrigued with the Medi- were from North Africa, Italy and the

The New York Times; Illustration by Frank O'Com

"Ships from this period are the least well known," Dr. McCann wrote in a recent book-length supplement to The Journal of Roman Archaeology devoted to the wreck. "Our late-Roman ship sailing from Carthage is thus a weiery he made 60 miles (100 kilometers) come addition to the growing history of ancient seafaring."

> Tantalizing the explorers, the seabed around the shipwreck was strewn with evidence of other hulks and a variety of artifacts, suggesting that many thousands of items lay buried in the bottom mud. Dr. Ballard and his team were able to retrieve 17 amphorae from the wider region, the earliest one from the fourth century B. C., during the early Roman Republic, and the latest one dating from somewhere between the ninth and 12th centuries and probably Islamic in origin.

> The richness of the field hinted at the existence of a previously unexplored trade route over the open sea between Carthage and Rome, experts later said. Apparently, ancient mariners often ventured out of sight of land, contrary to the impression left by decades of work on wrecks in shallow

Study Rebuts 'Acceptable' Midlife Weight Gain

By Jane E. Brody New York Times Service

EW YORK - Women who gain 10 to 40 pounds in midlife, an amount considered acceptable and even desirable under current guidelines, have a seriously increased risk of suffering a heart attack, a study has found,

women, researchers from the Harvard school of Public Health and Harvard two-thirds of that risk was from weight gains of even 11 to 18 pounds (5 to 8.2 to think it's good to gain weight at age kilos) in adult life resulted in a 25

published in The Journal of the Ameri-

ble under current guidelines, have a willett, the study's principal investigations acceptable weight range for an adult tor, said in an interview. "We found 35 and older who is 5 feet 6 inches that excess weight accounted for near- (1.68 meters) tall, the average height a 14-year study of nearly 116.000 by 40 percent of the heart disease experienced by the women we studied.

percent greater chance of suffering or dying of a heart attack compared with that faced by women who gained less than 11 pounds after the age of 18.

With each increment of weight, the who are not defined as overweight, hut study showed, the coronary risk rose—

With each increment of weight, the same is true for men, said Dr. William Castelli, director of the Framingham Heart Study. That study, which has followed thousands of residence of the population if the large fraction of the population who are not defined as overweight, hut study showed, the coronary risk rose—

of coronary heart disease." The lowest range for a 5-foot, 6-inch-tall woman over 25 (for men of this height, the 1985 and risk factor for both men and worn-

published in The Journal of the American Medical Association.

"The current guidelines are very misleading to women." Dr. Walter C. tahlished 130 to 167 pounds as an

The lower end of the weight range is suggested to apply to women and the higher end weight to men. Adults from 19 to 34 are advised to weigh consider-

politan Life Desirable Weight Table, did not suggest that it was desirable to gain more weight in midlife.

"The current guidelines strongly imply that it's good to gain weight as women get older." Dr. Willett said.
"But we found that the lowest risk of developing coronary heart disease was in women who were underweight according to the current guidelines. They were lean and fit at age 20 and they remained so into midlife and beyond."

The same is true for men, said Dr.

of 18 to 25 pounds, and to a 200 percent weights were below, but not excessive-to 300 percent increase for weight gains ly helow, the range of desirable above 25 pounds. The findings were weights in the current guidelines.

range was only slightly higher, 121 to en, Dr. Castelli said. "In fact," he add-to 300 percent increase for weight gains ly helow, the range of desirable above 25 pounds. The findings were weights in the current guidelines.

very lightly higher, 121 to en, Dr. Castelli said. "In fact," he add-to 300 percent increase for weight gains ly helow, the current guidelines.

very lightly higher, 121 to en, Dr. Castelli said. "In fact," he add-to 300 percent increase for weight gains ly helow, the current guidelines. en because it leads to unfavorable changes in blood fats, blood pressure and blood sugar, all of which increase the risk of heart attack." Dr. Willett noted that even at weights "generally not considered to represent overweight there were bad effects on blood pressure, blood sugar and blood fats.

Dr. JoAnn Manson, co-director of women's health at Brigham and Women's Hospital in Boston and a co-author of the new study, said, "If anything, weight gain in men is worse than it is for women because men tend to put on weight in the upper body, which is associated with high blood pressure, diabetes, coronary heart disease and stroke." Women more commonly gain weight below the waist, which has less of an effect on coronary risk factors.

Good News on 'Moderate' Exercise: Less Is More

EW YORK — An important health message has been de-livered to the many millions of Americans who have yet to make even moderate physical activity a regular feature of their lives.

The message from a prestigious group of experts in preventive mediine and exercise physiology was this: ou don't have to become a jock or a fimess nut. you don't have to exercise vigorously three times a week for 20 minutes at a time to reap major health benefits from regular physical activity.

All you have to do, these experts concluded, is to incorporate a total of about 30 minutes a day of moderate activity into your routines.

That means actions like taking stairs instead of elevators and escalators. walking short distances instead of driving door to door, gardening, raking leaves, doing housework, dancing, play-

a stationary bicycle while watching the regular exercise and the public's appar- 250,000 deaths a year in the country, evening news, playing golf without a cart or doing any other activities at the intensity of a hrisk walk for however

To those who have assiduously pursued the fitness gospel of exercising three or more times a week for 20 or more minutes at a time at a level that gets the heart beating at a rate of 60 to 90 percent of its maximum, the new guidelines may sound like heresy or at least a capitulation to a basically sedentary society that has so far largely resist-ed the exhortations to work up a sweat.

But several basic facts and an accumulation of recent research findings prompted the nation's fitness leaders to rethink the message that they have been broadcasting to Americans for more than two decades.

Probably the most important one is dence in one's physical abilities. that despite widely publicized evidence

ent acceptance of the importance of or t2 percent of total mortality. physical activity, "millions of U.S. adults remain essentially sedentary," long you choose — as long as you log a the experts wrote in The Journal of the total of 30 minutes a day.

American Medical Association.

American College of Sports Medicine, from heart disease. which endorsed the panel's conclusions.

beliefs about the benefits of exercise into practice. Common excuses include a lack of time; a lack of affordable. accessible or safe exercise areas: sched-uling difficulties; injury or other physical limitations; bad weather; a dislike of vigorous activity, and a lack of confi-

This lack of regular activity has been findings that all point to substantia

ing actively with children or pets, riding for the physical and mental benefits of cited as responsible for as many as

Large, long-term studies hy Dr. Ralph Paffenbarger, now at the University of California at Berkeley, and Dr. Steven N. Blair of the Cooper Institute for Aerobics Research in Dal-HE 20-member panel of ex- las showed that habitual inactivity and perts was convened by the fed- low levels of physical fitness were assoeral Centers for Disease Con- ciated with a marked increase in death trol and Prevention and the rates from all causes and especially

Studies have shown that the risk of There are many reasons for the fail developing heart disease associated with a sedentary life is comparable to the hazards of high cholesterol, high hlood pressure or cigarette smoking. Furthermore. Dr. Paffenharger's research showed that people who in-creased their activity level in midlife reduced their chances of an early death.

Another major motivation for the new advice is an accumulation of study

protective health benefits that can be achieved through moderate activity pursued for varying intervals throughout the day. In other words, it appears that many if not most of the benefits associated with physical fitness are really the result of physical activity.

The distinction is not trivial.

Any amount of physical activity can increase a person's level of litness, and if activity is pursued often and vigorously, a person can become optimally fit, which the experts say will almost certainly confer additional health benefits.

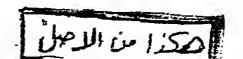
But, they added, studies strongly in-dicate that activity itself, not necessar-ily optimal filness, is the main protector in lowering the risk of developing a host of chronic health problems, including coronary heart disease, hyper-tension, diabetes, osteoporosis, colon cancer, anxiety and depression.

Jane E. Brody

THE NEWSPAPER OF RECORD FOR THE INTERNATIONAL MUTUAL FUND INDUSTRY

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Classified Valentine Message Contest

Every year on February 14th, more and more people use the Trib's classified section to send a greeting to the Valentine of their choice and some of them get pretty creative.

This inspired us to have some fun with our readers by launching a contest for the most original classified Valentine. Here's how it works.

Print your classified message on the form below-minimum 3 lines-and mail it to your nearest IHT office together with your remittance

or your credit card reference. Your ad will run on

Valentine's day (Tuesday, February 14th) and that evening the jury will meet to select the winners.
The results will be published in the IHT'S edition

of Tuesday, February 21st. So have some fun with us, wherever you may be. Get your creative juices flowing and send in your entry today.

Herald Tribune PARIS: 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France, Tel.: (33-1) 46 37 93 85, Fax: 46 37 93 70. Please run my Cost: 3 lines 4 lines 5 lines U.S.S. 62.85* 83.80* 104.75* My check Please charge my Valenune message in the IHT is enclosed credit card account: on Tuesday, February 14, 1995. *VAT ADDED FOR E.U. COUNTRIES. Card account number ☐ Visa ☐ MasterCard ☐ Access ☐ Eurocard ☐ Ames ☐ Diners First line of text takes a maximum of 25 letters symbols or spaces, all other line, up to 36, No abbreviation. Minimum space accepted three lines

OCTOBER 1995 MONDAY The New France:

Implications for Global Business

— The Senate, Paris—

MARK YOUR DIARY!

The International Herald Tribune and Institut Français des Relations Internationales are convening a major new conference on the theme. "The New France: Implications for Global Business." This prestigious event will assess the new developments in France following the presidential elections. Key members of the new government will be featured in addition to business, financial and government leaders from around the world.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION. PLEASE CONTACT:

Fiona Cowan International Herald Tribune 63 Long Acre. London WCCE 2011, UK Tel: (44 171) 836 4862 Fax, (44-171) 830 0717



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Continued on Page 17

Save up to 50% on international calls by connecting to France Telecom's Global VPN.

The Global Virtual Private Network is France Telecom's solution to your organization's needs.

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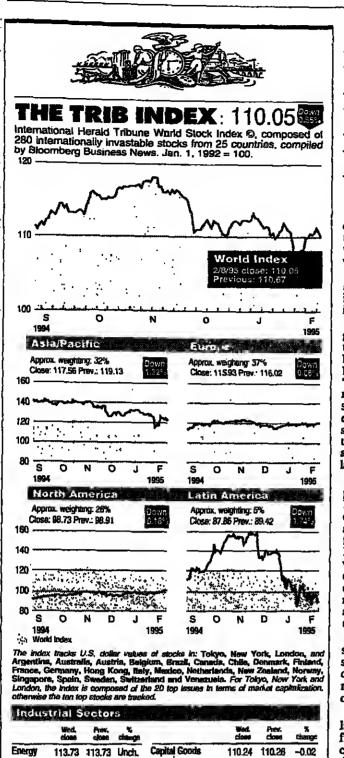
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Malaise In Britain **Depresses Pound**

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches LONDON - Sterling was depressed in foreign exchange trading Wednesday by splits within Britain's ruling Conservative Party.

The pound reached 2.3760 Deutsche marks, its lowest level in six months, before rebound-ing to close at 2.3789 DM.

"The pound is the victim of a eneral crisis of confidence in mark Geddes, an analyst at Midland Ginhal Markets.

"Even if the economic data remain very positive in the U.K., some people are starting to fear early elections due to the fear early elections due to the divisions within the majority over the European single currency and peace in Northern Ireland.

Mr. Geddes said traders were particularly worried about what Kenneth Clarke, Britain's chancellor of the Exchequer, would announce in a speech planned for Thursday evening. Prime Minister John Major said last week that Mr. Clarke would address economie convergence criteria upon which London might insist before agreeing to adopt a single European Union

"Dealers fear the Clarke speech might worsen the Conservatives' divisions," Mr. Geddes said. He also said sterling might stabilize in the next few

Meanwhile, the Bank of England said British underlying inflation could rise above 3 percent in the second half of 1995, despite three interest-rate increases in the past five months. But the central bank predicted that by the end of 1996, inflation would fall back to 2.5 percent - the midpoint of the gov-

See STERLING, Page 16

E Pluribus M-Bone The M-bone - or multicast backbone - on

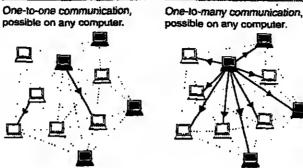
the Internet enables groups of specially equipped computers () to share text, audin and video. A multicast differs from a unicast, in which one computer communicates with

computer communicates with many. In multicasting, many computers can communicate aming themselves simultaneously. MULTICAST Many-to-many communications,

one other, and from a broadcast, in which one

possible only on M-bone

computers.



A Two-Way Virtual Street

Internet Broadcasting Goes Interactive

By Peter H. Lewis New York Times Service

NEW YORK - The view from Steve Deering's office is spectacular.

"I'm sitting here right now watching the space shuttle hovering near the Russian space station, listening to live audin from the Russian ship," said Mr. Deering, a computer scientist at Xerox Corp.'s Palo Alto, California, research center.

The window through which he watched the space ballet Monday was the screen of a desktop computer, attached to the global web of computer networks known as the Internet. And the means by which he watched and heard the space rendezvous was an emerging technology called the M-bone, which is turning the Internet into a broadcasting medium.

Indeed, whether it's watching the astronauts on the shuttle or the Rolling Stones on tour, more people are experimenting with the M-bone these days. But unlike conventional broadcasting, the M-bone allows viewers and listeners to be broadcasters themselves. Practitioners call this "multicasting." (The M-

bone is the Internet's multicast backbone, which functions as a network based on the Internet's framework).

Mr. Deering, a principal developer of the technology, said the M-bone could become a sort of global video telephone system that allowed groups of people — oot just individuals - to share voice, data and images over the Internet.

Because the M-bone has been in use only since 1992, bowever, and because using it requires special hardware and software, only 1,500 of the estimated 70,000 networks that make up the Internet have been set up as Mbone hubs.

As a result, it remains to be seen whether the M-bone will evolve into an Internet-based network connecting businesses and homes, or whether it is merely a limited prototype for the so-called information superhighway that is supposed to be built by telephone and cable TV companies to carry interactive audio, video and text services.

Aiready, some corporate researchers have See MBONE, Page 18

Strong Imports Begin to Cut Japan's Surplus

surplus shrank for the first time

trade in goods and services, nar-rowed to \$129.33 billion in 1994 Japan's import valu from a record \$131.45 billion in

think vigilance is still needed on the surplus, but basically the current account surplus is now nn a shrinking trend," a Finance Ministry official said.

Japan's current account surplus in yen terms declined by 9.5 percent, to 13.22 trillinn yen, its second straight year-onyear decline.

At the same time, Japan's trade surolus swelled to \$145.82 billion in 1994 from \$141.51 billion in 1993, the previous re-

cord. One factor that pushed the 1994 trade surplus to the record springing up overseas, a Bank of Japan official said.

On the services side, Japan's transport and travel deficits second highest on record. rose to records last year, help-

ing trim the current account.
The strong yen, which cuts import bills, prompted Japanese to buy more garments,

TOKYO - Japan's trade biles made by Japanese-owned surplus hit a record in 1994, but factories in the United States

"The data confirmed Japan's in four years as imports surged current-account surplus has fi-and more Japanese traveled nally peaked out and started in abroad, government officials decline," said Masaru Takagi, said Wednesday. said Wednesday.

The surplus in the current account, the broadest measure of surplus to fall by \$10 billion to

Japan's import value rose by 13.5 percent in 1994 from 1993, the first double-digit rise in four years, the ministry official said. In volume, Japanese imports rose by 13.7 percent while exports edged up just 2.0 percent.

The transport deficit widened to \$12.47 billion from \$11.18 billion in 1993 as higher imports increased freight payments.

The nation's travel deficit grew to \$27.24 billion in 1994 from \$23.30 billion a year earlier as a record 13,587,090 Japanese went abroad, the ministry official said.

The data also showed that Japanese investors were continuing to receive strong returns on overseas investments bewas strong exports of auto parts cause of rising global interest to Japanese-owned factories rates. Investment income slipped to \$40.93 billion last year from a record \$41.41 billion in 1993, but was still the

"The surplus in investment income has been partly offset by travel and transportation deficits, but it could grow faster than those deficits," said food and liquor from abroad. It Akiyoshi Takumori, chief econalso boosted imports of con- omist at Sakura Securities.

U.S. Told

Not to Be

Irrational

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispose

BELIING — China set the tone Wednesday for trade talks with the United States oext

week by saying it expected

Washington to "abandon its ir-

rational demands" for better

INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

For more information about the Index, a booklet is available free of charge. Write to Trib Index, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92521 Neutily Cedex, France.

Raw Materials

Consumer Goods

Employees: A Low Priority

129.16 130.28 -0.86

103.75 103.88 -0.13

116,47 116,74 -0,23

By Frank Swoboda Washington Post Service

115.23 116.37 -0.98

108.96 110.14 -1.07

Services 108.94 109.87 -0.85

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ASHINGTON — When it comes to putting employees first, U.S. corporate executives talk the talk. but they don't always walk the

The majority of executives put profits first and people somewhere near the bottom of their priorities, according to a survey by Towers Perrin Co., a New York-based management consulting firm. Granted, interviews with 300 executives

from medium-sized and large companies found 98 percent of them agreeing that improving employee performance would significantly improve their company's productivity. In addition, 73 percent claimed employees were their company's most important invest-But when the same executives were asked

to rank their business priorities, investing in people ranked fifth on a six-item list, just ahead of quality of marketing. The top three priorities were customer satisfaction, financial performance and competition. Only 25 percent of the executives surveyed said their company's human-resources de-

partment had any real say in the company's strategic planning process, and 31 percent said they did not view the deployment of people within the company as a strategic

David Rhodes of Towers Perrin said he was not surprised by the survey results. "It's politically correct to talk this way," he said. "A number of CEOs have bought the conventional wisdom that people are the most important assets. Lots of them believe that's the way they should talk." Patricia Milligan, another Towers Perrin

official, said executives' attitudes toward employees hurt corporate performance. "What companies seem to be overlooking," she said, "is the crucial connection between customer satisfaction and employee performance."

Talk of putting people came into vogue in the mid- to late 1980s, after the U.S. government published its first "Workforce 2000" report that forecast a shortage of skills in the workplace. The study predicted that U.S. corporations would lose their competitive edge unless they began paying more attention to the needs of a future work force in which 85 percent of new jobs would be filled hy women and minority-group members.

Competitive pressures also have forced many companies to develop so-called work teams and other cooperative practices designed to "empower" their employees and increase productivity.

So far, however, serious skills shortages have not developed. Corporate downsizing continues unabated, leaving a surplus of workers in many areas despite a current U.S. unemployment rate of 5.7 percent, which many economists define as close to full employment - meaning the lowest unemployment rate that can be achieved without triggering excessive wage increases and, in turn, inflation.

Despite the attitudes revealed by the survey, Mr. Rhodes said he was not discouraged

"Ten years ago, people didn't really care about this issue at all," he said. Acknowledg-See SURVEY, Page 17

Saatchi v. Saatchi Court Hearings Start

LONDON — The High Court oo Wednesday began hearing the first of Saatchi & Saatchi Co.'s legal actions against Maurice Saatchi, who was removed as chairman, and within hours the company had threatened fresh writs to protect its famous name.

But Mr. Saatchi appeared to have outmaneuvered his old firm. His lawyer told the court he had already set up a oew advertising agency, with staff, and named it "Dress Rehearsal."

Saatchi & Saatchi earlier began its quest for an injunctioo against Mr. Saatchi and three executives who quit to become partners in his new company, accusing them of conspiring to damage its business and pre-venting them poaching staff or chents. But a Saatchi & Saatehi spokesman said the fight did not stop there.

"We will be seeking undertakings from them and, if they are not forthcoming, injunctions in relation to infringement of the trademark 'Saatchi & Saatchi' and in

respect of passing off their services as Saatchi & Saatchi," he said.

The agency was founded by the brothers Maurice and Charles a quarter-century ago and became the world's biggest and most glamorous advertising firm in the

Since being fired as chairman in December, Maurice Saatchi has announced plans for a rival agency. It had tentatively been called "The New Saatchi Agency."

But Maurice Saatchi's lawyer, Gordon Pollock, told the court within minutes that Dress Kehearsal was already running.

Maurice Saatchi's former deputy chairman, Jeremy Sinclair, and former heads of the Saatchi & Saatchi Agency Worldwide oetwork on both sides of the Atlantic, Bill Muirbead and David Kershaw, were

named in the proceedings on Wednesday. Neither they oor Maurice Saatchi were expected in court. Justice Jonathan Parker is expected to announce his ruling on

The agency served fresh writs on Tues-

day in a bid to stop the team from poaching any Saatchi staff, rather than just preventing the three from soliciting colleagues in breach of their contracts. Key figures on some big accounts are

among staff who have quit in sympathy with Maurice Saatchi. He was fired after a shareholder revolt and left last month after turning down a more minor role. As part of the hearing Wednesday, the

firm is bringing a separate action against Maurice Saatchi, accusing him of soliciting his three colleagues for his oew agency. It business of the group.

Maurice Saatchi has already hit back with a writ of his own, claiming Saatchi & Saatchi broke his contract when it fired

Following the removal of Maurice Saatchi, some prestigious Saatchi clients among them British Airways PLC, Tyson Foods Inc., Mirror Group, Gillette Co. and Mars Inc. - have announced plans to review their accounts or drop the agency

protection of intellectual prop erty rights. Talks are to resume Feb. 15 in Beijing in a last-ditch attempt to avert a trade war. Both sides have announced sanctions to go into effect on Feb. 26 if no

agreement is reached. "Since the U.S. side put forth many unreasonable demands. the two countries failed to reach an agreement during their previous round of talks," the offieial Xinhua news agency quoted a trade ministry spokes-

man as saying. China has eoosisteotly blamed the United States for the failure to reach an agreement in 20 months of talks. The United States wants China to strengthen enforcement of laws and regulations protecting copyrights, patents and trademarks, in particular by closing

pirated compact discs. U.S. businesses estimate they lose at least \$1 hillion a year to Chinese piracy.

down 29 factories that produce

China maintains that it already has made great progress and accuses the United States of being unreasonable and of meddling in China's internal af-

fairs. But China also said Wednesday it had executed 12 people for producing fake goods in the past two years and vowed a tougher line against production of counterfeits. AP, Reuters)

Fears of Slower Demand Weigh on Commodities

Compiled by Our Stoff From Dispatches LONDON -- Concern that in copper prices. slowing world economies will dull demand for raw materials

prices down Wednesday. On the London Metal Exchange, aluminum lost a stunning \$160 a metrie ton, to \$1,830, as speculative funds moved money out of industrial

The funds are moving profits made on an inflationary 15month boom in raw materials into other assets, chiefly bonds. Bonds are flavor of the

month," said Ted Arnold, a metals analyst at Merrill Lynch. Aluminum is down about 15 percent from the nearly six-year peak that it hit in mid-January.

The fall matches an earlier drop economie factors are turning higher rates and a more mixed

Both metals had risen by around 75 percent since late sent industrial commodity 1993 as the global economy surged out of recession, pulling up demand for raw materials.

But economists say that higher interest rates oow in place to check inflation in the United States and elsewhere already seem to be braking the economic rebound.

One trigger for the self-off in base metals was U.S. data re-leased Friday that showed a rise in U.S. unemployment - a sign of slower expansion.

"A lot of the funds see the party is over in base metals," Mr. Arnold said. "The majnr against them."

Gold, whieb finished at \$378.30 an ounce Wednesday in New York, led the boom in world commodity prices and

foreshadowed the wider correction. Many investment funds suddenly from \$400 an ounce. "Bonds recovering and com-

modities falling is the reverse of 1994," said Andy Smith, pre-cious metals analyst at Union Bank of Switzerland. He said the economic envi-

ronment had shifted from a "magic mix" of low interest rates and strong growth that favored commodities toward

expansion. "Gold was a year ahead of the game," Mr. Smith said.

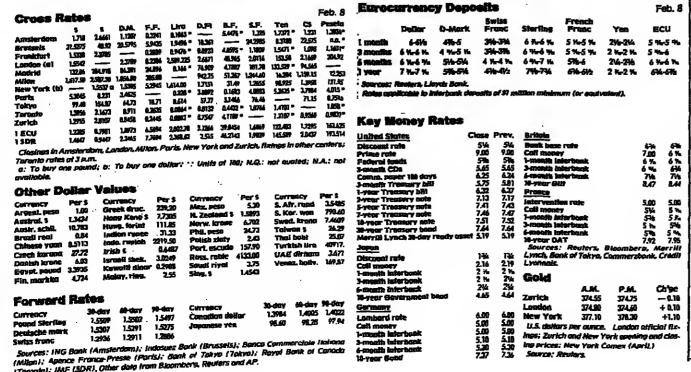
Nick Moore, an analyst with Ord Minnett Securities, said aluminum lagged the drop in other metals because of strong de-December, when it dropped mand last year and an agreeinternational producers.

> World oil prices also slipped Wednesday, pressured by a U.S. report showing au increase in crude oil stocks last week. On the New York Mercantile

Exchange, crude oil for March delivery fell 16 cents, to \$18.30

(Reuters, AFP, Bloomberg)

CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES U.S. Weighs Easing Broadcast Ownership Rule



posed scrapping 60-year-old limits on foreign ownership in cases in which other countries open their markets to U.S. The change, likely in be adopted after a comment period, is designed both to pry open foreign telecommunications markets and to spur investment and

competition in the burgeoning domestic communications industry.

Foreign investment in U.S. communications companies is limited to a range of 20 percent to 25 percent, although the agency has the discretinn in issue waiv-

Communications Commission has pro-

Its proposal Tuesday would scrap restrictions in cases where a company's home country is open to "effective market access" by U.S. firms - and would, implement even more stringent limits on companies whose home markets are elosed.

"This is significant," said Eli M. Noam, director of the Columbia University Institute for Tele-Information in New York, who called the proposal the purchase six stations was put up by

communications equivalent of "unilater-WASHINGTON - The Federal al nuclear disarmament The change comes in the midst of an

agency review of Fox Broadcasting Co.'s ownership structure. General Electric Co.'s NBC television network, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and nthers - nnting that Fox's parent company, News Corp., is Australian -- have elaimed that Fox's ownership arrangement violates the foreign-ownership rules.

But any change in those rules would not apply retroactively, an FCC official said, and thus would not affect the Fox

Fox backed nff a plan to restructure in 1990 because of worries that federal regulators might re-examine its compliance with the foreign ownership restrictions, according to an internal memn released

nf pages nf depositions and documents Fox has supplied to the agency. Fox has maintained that its ownership

The memo was included in thousands

legal under the rules, saying that all but I percent of the \$600 million used to News Corp., which is based in Australia bot controlled by Rupert Murdoch. Mr. Murdoch, who is also chairman of Fox Inc., has said he became a U.S. citizen in order to acquire the six stations.

The FCC's new regulations could apply in annther high-profile case: Sprint Corp.'s bid to sell 20 perceoi of the company to Deutsche Telekom and France Telecom for \$4.2 billion. If the agency does nnt approve the transaction before the regulations are adopted, the Sprint alliance could be subject to the new rules -- and the companies would be hard-pressed to demonstrate that France and Germany have open markets.

Many countries have highly restrictive rules that prevent foreign investment in the communications business and effectively preclude competition of any sort in telephone and television services. With the exception of Britain, West European nations in particular have been slow to open their markets to competition.

Uodes the new rules, companies from countries that did oot allow competition could buy interests in U.S. communications companies ranging only from 10 percent to 25 percent. (LAT. AP)

Stocks Turn Mixed As Bonds Falter

Wednesday as gains in technolat 16%, and was the most active ogy issues offset losses in shares NYSE issue. of companies whose earnings rise and fall with the economy. The Dow Jones industrial average ended 2.02 points lower at

U.S. Stocks

3,935.37. But advancing issues led decliners oo the New York Stock Exchange by a ratio of 11 to 10. Big Board volume was

317.9 million shares. The 30-year bond finished flat at 98 10/32, to yield 7.64 percent, unchanged from Tuesday.

lavestors shunned economically seositive issues and bought selectively among consumer nondurables and interest-sensitive stocks oo the premise that the Federal Reserve Board may be finished tightening interest rates for a while.

Stable rates, though, probably mean economic growth bas subsided, so earnings of socalled cyclical companies such after the company canceled an as automakers and aluminum

high-rate environment without lower-than-expected earnings. hig damage done to stock affect earnings over the next stated its fourth-quarter earncouple of quarters."

EMC, the computer storage NEW YORK - Stocks rose device maker, closed 1/2 higher,

> Shares of Intel rallied 3%, to 76%, leading the advance in techoology stocks. Merrill Lynch said strong demand for Intel's top-of-the-line microprocessor would fuel earnings growth. Texas Instruments, which also makes semicooductors, added 11/2, to 751/2. Apple Computer gained 1½, to 42 5/16 and Compaq Computer

> rose 1%, to 36%. Shares of Amgen, a biotechnology company, soared 5%, to 70%, amid speculation that Bristol-Myers Squibb may soon announce an offer to buy the company. Both companies declined to comment. Bristol-Myers' stock fell 1 to 60%.

> Sears rose 214, to 48, a day after the retailer reported a 26 percent jump in fourth-quarter profit.

Quantum Health Resources tumbled 4 7/16, to 26 3/16, appearance at a Smith Barney producers will lag. Inc. investment conference. The "The overwhelming positive is that we have weathered the that the company might report

Informix rallied 2%, to 36%, prices," said Ricky Harrington, after the software developer market analyst at loserstate- said fourth-quarter oet income /Johnson Lane Inc. "But rose more than expected there's still a question of how Biogeo rose 1 4, to 394, after the economy's slowdown will the biotechnology company re-

(AP. Bloomberg)

STERLING: Politics Hurt Pound

ings.

Continued from Page 15

ernment's underlying inflation target of 1 percent to 4 percent. In its previous report, the bank predicted that underlying

Foreign Exchange inflation - which excludes mortgage interest rates -

would remain below 3 percent during the oext two years. The bank said that the three half-point interest-rate rises in the past five mooths had so far resulted in no "significant"

slackening of demand but had reduced inflationary risks in the longer term. Meanwhile, the dollar fell against the yen and other major currencies after the Japanese government reported that its

merchandise trade surplus rose

last year to a record high. "The trade figures helped the yen," said John McCarthy, manager of currency trading at ING Capital Markets in New of New York.

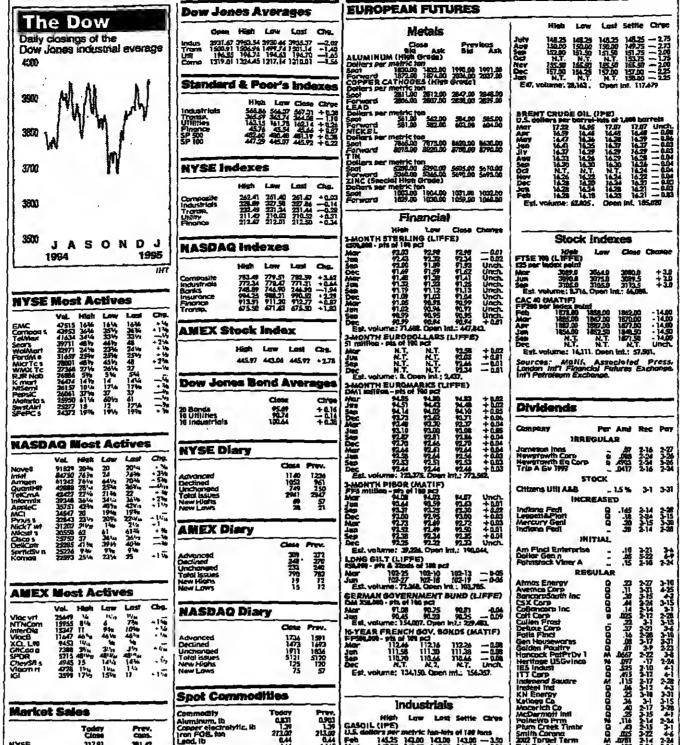
York.

The dollar closed in New York at 98.925 yen, down from 99.425 yen Tuesday, and at 1.5305 Deutsche marks, down from 1.5357 DM. Against other currencies, the dollar finished at 5.2945 French francs, down from 5.3125 francs, and at 1.2955 Swiss francs, down from

1.3005 francs. The pound finished at \$1.5537, down from \$1.5565. The U.S. trade deficit with Japan, which totaled \$55 billion last year according to the Japanese report, puts a wealth of

dollars into the hands of Japanese exporters. The dollar suffers when they convert the dollars back into yen. Dollar sales by Japanese companies often accelerate at this time of year, analysts said, because Japan's fiscal year ends March 31. "The Japanese are

Hoge, a currency trader at Bank (AFP, Bloomberg)



Western Aid to Developing World Falls to 20-Year Low

PARIS - Aid from wealthy Western countries to the developing world fell to its lowest level in two decades in 1993 and looks unlikely to recover soon, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development

said Wednesday repatriating to yen," said Tom

zation's Development Assistance Committee warned in its annual report.

Disappointment with the results of aid could erode confidence in its effectiveness, reducing support in Western Stagnant aid budgets could countries for governments to

its 21 members declined.

Rwanda-style humanitarian James Michel, chairman of dia Indonesia, Nicaragua, Ni-emergencies erupt, the organi-committee, said. dia Indonesia, Nicaragua, Niest. Aid to the least-developed The committee said the net held basically steady.

flow of official development as-The combined aid effort as a sistance fell to \$55.96 billion in share of the donors' wealth 1993 from \$60.85 billion the stood at 0.30 percent, its lowest year before as funds from 17 of level in 20 years,

Denmark, Norway, Sweden This drop in foreign aid, and the Netherlands granted trigger a "vicious circle" of inadequate aid for development
and a drain on resources as new tragic from all perspectives." low-income nations such as In-

U.S. / AT THE CLOSE

Record Sales Improve Goodyear Net AKRON, Ohio (AP) - Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. posted a

21 percent rise in fourth-quarter profit on Wednesday as record sales offset increased labor and raw-material expenses.

The company earned \$136.5 million in the quarter, up from \$113.2 million a year earlier. Sales rose 10 percent, to \$3.2 billion. For the full year, profit rose 46 percent, to 35.2 billion. For the full year, profit rose 46 percent, to a record \$567 million, from \$387.8 million in 1993. Profit in 1993 was dented by an after-tax charge of \$86.3 million. Annual sales rose 6 percent, to \$12.3 billion. Goodyear stock fell \$1.00, to \$35.875.

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Aetna Got Back in the Black in '94

HARTFORD, Connecticut (Bloomberg) -- Aetna Life & Casualty Co. said Wednesday that strong results in its bealth insurance

business helped its fourth-quarter earnings improve.

The company said profit, including a \$6.9 million loss from the sale of investments, totaled \$160 million. That compared with a loss of \$1.13 billioo a year ago, when the company took a \$1.28 billion charge to cut 4,000 jobs. Revenue rose 5 percent, to \$4.42

For the year, profit was \$467.5 million, including losses from investment sales of \$42.6 million. A year earlier, Aetua posted a loss of \$615.3 million. The 1993 loss included a \$59 million gain from investment sales and the \$1.28 billion charge. Revenue rose to \$17.52 billion in 1994 from \$17.20 billion in 1993. Aetna stock closed up 50 cents at \$53.

Higher Filming Costs Cut Net at CBS

NEW YORK -CBS Ioc. said Wednesday that higher costs for NEW YORK — CBS loc. said Wednesday that higher costs for producing prime-time television programs and lower revenue resulted in a 4 percent drop in net earnings in the fourth quarter. The broadcaster said net income fell to \$44.5 million from \$46.4 million, while revenue fell 18 percent, to \$855.2 million, mainly because of the loss of professional sports advertising.

Despite the drop, the earnings exceeded most analysts' expectations. For the year, set income fell to \$221.6 million from \$224.5

tions. For the year, oet income fell to \$281.6 million from \$326.2

Time Warner to Stay on Credit Watch

NEW YORK (AFX) - Standard & Poor's Corp. said Wednesday that Time Warner Inc.'s debt ratings would remain on CreditWatch with aegative implications despite its plans to acquire Cablevision Industries Corp.'s cable systems and to under-

take a debt-reduction program.

S&P said the ratings would remain on CreditWatch "until the scope and proceeds of asset sales are established and the completion of both acquisitions and divestitures is assured." Time Warner's senior debt is currently rated BBB-minus, the lowest so-called investment-grade rating.

Canada to Pursue Free-Trade Pacts

OTTAWA (AFP) - Canada has announced that it will aggressively pursue new trading partnerships in the Asia-Pacific region as well as in Latin America and the Caribbean.

The government also made clear Tuesday that it wanted to recoup some of the influence and trade Canada bas lost in European markets.

André Ouellet, the external affairs minister, and Roy MacLaren, the international trade minister, said in a letter to Parliament that the government would explore the creation of a trade agreement between NAFTA, or the North American Free Trade Agreement, and the European Union.

Dismissed Kiwi Chairman Will Fight

NEWARK, New Jersey (AP) - The founder and chairman of employee-owned Kiwi International Air Lines said Wednesday he was the victim of a "bizarre" intrigue and would fight his dismiss-

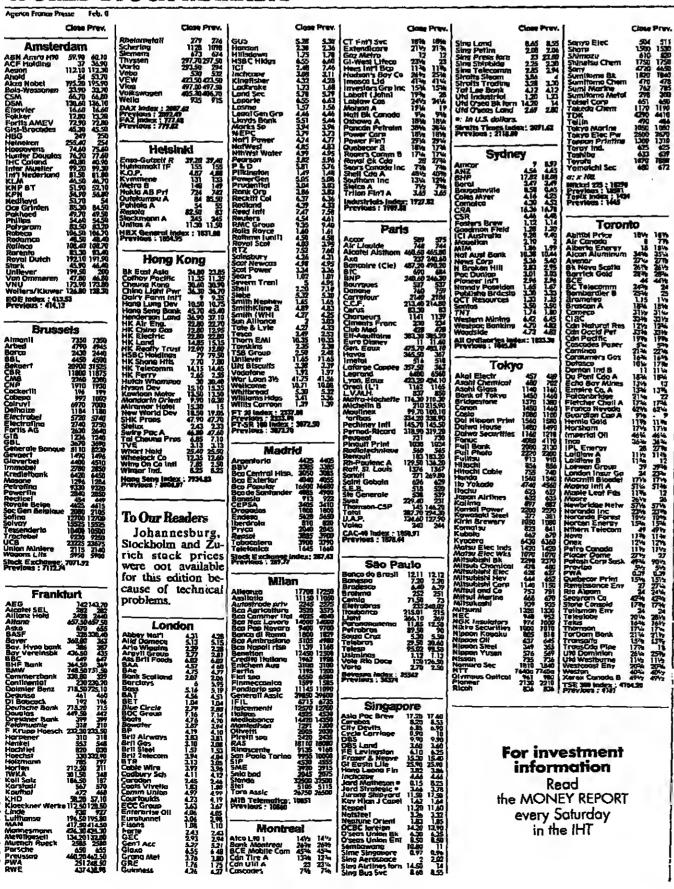
Bob Iverson, 50, a former Eastern Airlines pilot, helped launch Kiwi in 1992. Kiwi announced Tuesday that Mr. Iverson had been replaced by Byron Hogue, 58, an early member of the Federal Express Corp, management team. Kiwi also named as president Danny Wright, 44. He was chief executive officer of Aviation Compliance Services of Atlanta.

Mr. Iverson declined to specify why he was removed or how the action violated the law.

for the Kecord

America Online Inc. aims to lure customers with a new feature that lets members browse the World Wide Web, an increasingly popular area of the Internet.

WORLD STOCK MARKETS



141/2 247/2 457/4 137/4 237 75/4

For investment information Read the MONEY REPORT

every Saturday in the IHT

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EUROPE

Jean-René Fourtout, Rhône's chairman, said, "For

the first time in a long time, I feel optimism." He said the

numbers foreshadowed sig-

naled "significantly improved

The company characterized 1994 as "a year of transition and

business consolidation." Rhône-

Poulenc spent most of last year

putting its house in order, selling some businesses and making tar-

The company's net income

for the year was helped by an

unexpectedly sharp decline in its provision for income taxes,

which fell to 445 million francs

from 1.19 billion francs. The

decline came from tax credits

the company has under new

U.S. accounting rules. North

Rhône-Poulenc said the tax

credit had been used to offset

provisions for restructuring and

additional depreciation charges.

these results, which were disappointing and lower than expect-

ed because of the provisions,"

said Colin Houlihan, a trader

The company has been get-

ting out of some of its low-

margin chemicals businesses

and focusing more on health

Rhône will continue "to pur-

sue targeted acquisitions, most-

ly small and medium ones, but

large acquisitions are not ruled

The company lowered its debt to 24 billion francs from 34

(Bloomberg, AFX, Reuters)

L'Oréal SA said Wednesday

its 1994 sales rose 18.5 percent

to 47.6 billion French francs

from 40.2 billion francs the pre-

vious year, Bloomberg Business

That increase includes the

consolidation from July 1, 1994,

of the sales of companies that

L'Ortal acquired: Cosmair Inc.

of the United States, Cosmair

Canada Inc. and Lorsa Fagel of

with BZW Puget Mahe.

care and agrochemicals.

out," Mr. Fourtou said.

Sales Rise at L'Oréal

billion francs.

News reported.

Switzerland.

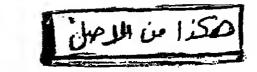
"We're not satisfied with

America is the company's larg-

geted acquisitions.

est market.

results in all sectors in 1995."



Rhône's '94 Profit Jumped Unimpressed, Market Shoots Down Shares

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches PARIS - Rhône-Poulenc SA said Wednesday its net in-come nearly doubled last year, but the company's shares fell because the profit figure was inflated by asset sales and the use of a deferred tax credit, ana-

France's largest chemical and drug company said net profit rose to 1.92 billion francs (\$362 million), from 952 million francs a year earlier. Revenue rose 7 percent, to 86.3 billion francs. Rhône made a net gain of 865 million francs from asset sales, compared with 614 million francs a year earlier.

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Analysts were also disappointed by a smaller-than-expected rise in operating profit for the fourth quarter. Rhône said operating profit for the latest quarter rose 24 percent, to

lts stock price fell 5 percent, to 129.5 francs from 136.2 francs. The government sold its 43 percent stake in Rhône-Poulene to the public in November 1993 for 135 francs a share.

Albert Richards, head of equity research at Salomon Brothers International Ltd. in London, said the increase in operating income was "disappointing. "People are realizing that

Rhône Poulenc's business is not as cyclical as say, petrochemi-cals, where there's a huge price leverage" in a recovery, he said. Sales grew 9 percent to 22.9 billion francs in the latest quarter. That was better than most analysts expected, but "earnings were below our expectations, and the figures were somewhat confusing," said R. Shaw Bridges, an analyst with Merrill Lynch International Ltd.

Usinor-Sacilor Says It Had Profit for Year

PARIS — Usinor-Sacilor SA, Europe's largest steelmaker, said Wednesday it had avoided a loss for the first time in four years in 1994, posting a preliminary net profit of 1.5 billion francs (\$283 million).

The state-owned company, which is to be privatized, had a loss of 5.7 billion francs in 1993. The company estimated that sales rose to 79.6 billion francs in 1994 from 75.3 billion

Francis Mer, the company's chairman, said Crédit Lyonnais would retain a stake in the company after its privatization but is expected to reduce its current holding.

Mr. Mer said Credit Lyonnais, which holds 20 percent of

the company, made this position clear at a Usinor Sacilor board meeting earlier. The financially strapped bank has been selling assets to clean up its balance sheet.

He added that the government might retain a stake in the company but said it was likely to be under 10 percent. Usinor-Sacilor said its debt fell to 17.4 billion francs from 24.4 billion francs, while shareholder equity and minority

interests increased to 23 billion francs from 20 billion. The company managed to reduce its debt-to-equity ratio to 0.75 from 1.2 at the end of 1993.

Cash flow from operations rose to 4.84 billion francs last year from 2.42 billion francs a year earlier... The company said France accounted for one-third of its turnover, other European countries for another third and the

rest of the world for the last third, Sales in the United States accounted for 12 percent of the total. Usinor said operating income improved from break-even in

the first half of 1994 to a "solid" profit in the second half. Steel companies' prospects have improved recently as demand has risen for their products,

(AFX, AP, Bloomberg, Reuter)

Trade Area Is Goal Of Mideast Leaders

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches TABA, Egypı - Arab and Israeli trade ministers said Wednesday they would work toward a free-trade area that would include an end to the Arah boycott of Israel.

"The trade leaders agreed to take all possible steps to remove harriers to free and open markets for trade and investments in the region," said a declaration from ministers from Israel, Egypt, Jordan, the Palestinian self-rule areas and the United States. The leaders said they supported "all efforts to end the boycott of Israel."

Israel says the Arab boycott has cost it hillions of dollars, but the effects have eased since the 1993 autonomy deal with the Palestinians and the October 1994 treaty with Jordan. which followed peace with Egypt in 1978.

The declaration also called for setting up groups to develop a "Middle East information superhighway" and to promote increased private-sector contacts and regional projects. But Nabil Sheath, the Palestinian cooperation minister warned that Israel must end the security closures of the Gaza

Strip and West Bank before trade could flow freely. "We don't mind ending the boycott, but they have to mention that there has to be an end to closure," Mr. Shaath

Micha Harish, Israel's trade minister, promised to work to ease the closure to let more goods through to the Palestinians,

Israeli officials said. Mr. Shaath also said the United States had agreed to grant the Palestinians preferential trade status in U.S. markets and was considering a Palestinian free-trade request.

Under a proposal that is in the final stages of approval, Palestinians will be able to export goods to the United States without paying tariffs, said Richard Scorza, a spokesman for the U.S. Embassy in Tel Aviv.

The decision applies mostly to manufactured goods. But several types of products, such as electronies and leather, will still be subject to tariffs, said Saleh Salman, a spokesman for the Palestinian economics minister, Ahmed Qureia. Mr. Harish said he was encouraged by the talks and hoped

they would form the basis of a new trading bloc.

"The European Union began with far less than what we have here," Mr. Harish said.

Russian Coal Miners Strike **After Wages Fall Behind**

MOSCOW -About 500,000 coal miners, 80 percent of the Russian industry's work force, staged a one-day strike Wednesday to demand overdue wages and subsidies.

The strike shut 189 of Russia's 228 mines and was joined by transport, support and maintenance workers. The government owes the industry about \$325.4 million. An additional \$532.3 million is owed by companies, mostly govern-ment-owned power plants.

"If the government persists On a comparable basis, the in ignoring our demands, we'll company said sales rose 8 pergo on a protracted strike on March 1 and demand early cent. The company is scheduled to publish its full-year results presidential elections and a res-

ignation of this government," said Vitaly Budko, leader of the Russian Independent Union of Coal Miners.

Mr. Budko said that in a meeting Saturday, Anatoli B. Chubais, the deputy prime minister, refused to give the indus-try more than about \$290 miltion, saying the government had no more money.

There have been no nationwide strikes in Russia since 1989-90, when coal miners' strikes nearly brought indus-tries to a halt and undermined the authority of former President Mikhail S. Gorbachev.

The problem in the coal industry is just one of several constraints in management of the Russian budget and the deficit, which are at the center of negonations between the International Monetary Fund and the government over a stand-by loan of \$6.4 billion. (AP, AFP)

Den Norske Says No To Oslo

AFP-Extel News OSLO - Den norske Bank AS on Wednesday rejected calls by the state for a 1994 dividend equivalent to 50 percent of net profit. The government re-sponded by saying it might dismiss the bank's supervisory

In a comment published in the Aftenposten daily, Finn Hvistendahl, the bank's chief executive, said Norway's biggest hank was not willing to fulfill the dividend demand by the government, which controls 72 percent of the bank's capital.

The state is demanding that Den norske Bank pay a 1994 dividend of 2.0 kroner per share, but Mr. Hvistendahl said the board would propose a lower dividend when the bank published 1994 results next week.

Under Norwegian law, boards are responsible for pro-posing dividends, which cannot be increased by a company's general assembly.

The state has the power to overrule the bank by rejecting its 1994 accounts in which the dividend payment is proposed, the newspaper said. This would create a situation in which the state would challenge the au-thority of the bank's board and could in effect force its resignation, it added.

Mr. Hvistendahl said that although Den norske Bank's financial situation had improved, The board will have to weigh the wishes for a high dividend payment against the need to se-

Ellen Moe, chairman of the board of the Bank Investment Fund, which administers the government's shareholdings in a number of commercial banks. said she would not rule out dismissing the boards of Den norske Bank and Christiania Bank if they did not meet the government's dividend expecta-

Borger Lenth, managing di-rector of Christiania Bank OG Kreditkasse, supported Mr. Hvistendahl's stance on the dividend payment in a separate Af-

Neither of the two banks has plan to invest \$5 hillion in the project.

Investor's Europe Frankturt DAX London **CAC 40** FISE 100 Index Exchange AEX 413.53 414.13 0.14 7,112,74 0.57 2,067,62 2,082.48 1,854.95 1,854.95 Pristicial Times St., N.A. 2,333.10 FISE 100 3,672.50 3,072.70 London 40.01 0.75 +0.21 1,858.91 1,870.44 1.04 1,005.11 1,020.37 SX 16 -0.94

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Vienne ATX Index

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• Ruhrgas AG, a German supplier of natural gas, plans to build a pipeline in northwestern Germany for 600 million Deutsche marks (\$391 million) to carry gas from Norway and Denmark.

947.98 977.90

-3.12

-0.29

 S.G. Warburg Group PLC shares fell on reports that two senior corporate financiers were leaving to join Deutsche Bank's Morgan Grenfell: since the collapse of merger talks with Morgan Stanley & Co., several Warburg executives have left the British brokerage. • Banco de Santander SA will sell about a 1 percent stake, or 6.3 million shares, in Banco Español de Crédito SA to J. P. Morgan Co. for 5.26 billion pesetas (\$39 million).

• European Union unemployment fell to 10.8 percent in December from 10.9 percent over the previous four months.

 Swiss unemployment rose to 4.6 percent in January from 4.5 percent in December.

• French industrial production rose a seasonally adjusted 1.1 cure safe bank operations in fu-

Amstrad PLC, the British electronics and telecommunications company, reported a six-month net loss of £217,000 (\$33g,000). compared with a profit of £1.21 million in the previous year.

 Meggitt PLC said TT Group PLC, an electronics and packaging products company, held a 4.3 percent stake in the aerospace and defense manufacturer. Crédit Lyonnais SA is expected to post a 1994 net loss of up to 9

hillion French francs (\$1.7 billion), compared with a loss of 6.9 billion francs in 1993.

 Rantarnukki Oy of Finland said operating profit would improve this year from 1.05 billion markka (\$222 million) in 1994 because of lower financing costs, growing demand and higher prices for steel products.

 ABN-AMRO Holding NV's Estancia Investments BV unit is considering a public bid for all outstanding certificates and ordinary shares of Orco Bank NV. temposten article. Christiania • National Westminster Bank PLC will restructure its British

Bank will report 1994 results branch banking business, cutting costs through job losses. Total SA won a contract to develop Yemen's gas reserves, with a

paid a dividend since 1989.

• Ente Nazionale Idrocarburi SpA will report a 1995 net profit of Both are expected to post profits for 1994 after five years of executive of the Italian state-owned oil company said.

Reuar, AFP, Bloomberg, Kinght-Ridder, AFX,

SURVEY: People Aren't First

ing that most respondents were results showed that executives paying lip service to the notion that employees were critical to success, he said there were signs that corporate attitudes were

For example, Mr. Rhodes told of an oil company that had developed a major strategy for investing in Russia, only to discover at the last moment that it did not have people with the skills to carry out the plan. He said the company was now systematically acquiring talent so it could do husiness in Russia.

"It's changed their whole view of how they allocate their investment dollars," he said.

These days, said Mr. Rhodes, chief executives are deciding not to invest in certain areas.

not to invest in certain areas because they do not have the "people capabilities" to do the

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work. He also said the survey were at least beginning to recognize people as an important part of long-term corporate success. Part of the problem, be added, was that the real skill shortages were still five to 10 years in the future.

"That's the time when every-one will get scared," he said.
"At that point, it will become a strategic issue."

Mr. Rhodes said that, in the meantime, companies are get-ting around any skills problems by "dumbing down" the jobs, or "making it simple so that any chump can do it."

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Melodies for the Masses

Music Firms Explore Pan-Asian Market

By Richard Covington

CANNES - Despite the threat of a trade war between the United States and China, multinarional record companies are pushing into Asia, buying up local production companies and promoting local musicians.

Industry analysts say anoual recording sales of about \$7 billion, along with Asia's huge under-25 population, make the market too important to ignore.

At last week's MIDEM music market here, for example, the Warner Music group of companies, which is owned by Time Warner loc. of the United States, showcased the Malaysian performer Zainal Abidin. Motown Records introduced the Cantonese pop singer Terry Lin on its oew Tabu label,

Moreover, Sooy Corp., Thorn EMI PLC, Warner Music BMG Ariola Musik GmbH, PolyGram NV and MCA Inc. have all set up shop in Hong Kong. Four of these labels — Sooy, Warner, EMI and BMG — recently took partnership stakes in Channel V. Asia's premier music channel, beamed to 220 millioo viewers in 53 countries oo STAR-TV.

The giant music retail outlets like Tower Records, Virgin Megastore and HMV are also pulling consumers away from the cramped sidewalk shops that dominated Asia only a few years ago.

Meanwhile, analysts say that although China's pirate compact disk factories siphoo off an estimated \$1 billion in reveoues from multinational record companies, the music industry has made significant progress elsewhere in Asia in pressuring governments to

enforce copyrights. In December, for example, Taiwan joined Hoog Kong, Singapore and Malaysia in paying royalties to music publishers for the first time. Indooesia, the Philippines, and Sooth Korea are expected to follow suit within the year, although piracy appears to continue unabated in Thailand and India.

"It's oot worthwhile for us to go into China until we have proper copyright protection," said Paul Ewing, Warner Mu-sic's regional director in Soutbeast Asia. Waroer. which has invested beavily in virtually every other country in Asia, is poised to sign a joint venture with local partners in Indooesia, Mr. Ewing

"The Iodooesian government is very concerned that the multipational record business is going to wipe out the local record industry, just like the entry of American film compaoies virtually

Throughout Asia, local musie accounts for the lion's share of the market — from 90 percent in Thailand to 50 percent in Singapore.

wiped out the local film busioess," said Mr. Ewing, "But I believe we've convinced them we are planning to invest heavily in local artists and repertoire."

Analysts say such a move would be a smart ooe, Throughout Asia, local music accounts for the biggest share of the market -from 90 perceot in Thailand to 50 perceot in Singapore.

"Rather than barging in and buying everything that moves, you have to work with local companies and local governments," said David Loiterton, Southeast Asian regional director for BMG Music Publishing Ltd. "The multinationals oced to encourage the royalties system to give Asian soogwriters an incentive to pursue their

Asian songwriters, accustomed to selling their compo-sitions for a flat fee, have rarely been paid royalties.

Ioternational stars like Madonna, Ace of Base, Luciano Pavarotti and Placido Domingo may still draw huge audiences, but the key to suc-cess in penetrating the Asian market, experts say, is pro-moting local talent — as Channel V's precursor, MTV Asia, learned at substantial

"We've gone through a deficite U-turn," said Doo Atyeo, Channel V's general manager. "With MTV, we brought beads to the natives. With Channel V, we've gone

As diverse as the region is in its musical tastes. Asian audieoces generally prefer their rock sweet and melodic and their music videos oonconfrontational, Mr. Atyco said. The octwork's highestrated show covers the Hindi top 20 and is watched by "the whole family - grannies, parents and kid," he said. The teenagers don't like saucy videos; they'll turn them off rather than embar-

rass their parents."

Channel V — the most farreaching of a dozen similar channels in Asia - relies on local prodoction teams in Bombay, Taiwao, Hoog Kong and the Philippines and plans to start production in Dubai this year.

MTV, which was going to launch competing channels in Mandarin and English, was dealt a setback last month wheo a Chinese satellite that was to carry the service was destroyed io an accideot shortly after its launch.

Cootrary to Mr. Atyeo's assessment, however, the independent record producer Peter Bond is banking on a loosening up of Asian musical tastes, Lin Chali, a Taiwanese-American sioger signed to Mr. Bood's Himalaya-Timbuktu record label, performs so-called hip-hop music half in English and half in Mandarin.

Mr. Bond, noting that new categories such as technodance, house music and acid jazz are all selling well, summed up his outlook on Asian musical tastes this way; The kids can't subsist on ballads forever.

In Play in Takeover Wars: The Cyber Weapon

VANCOUVER - A little-known Canadian company won credit Tuesday for bringing a new weapon to corporate takeover wars: the Internet

Slocan Forest Products Ltd., a lumber and pulp concern, helped fight off a hostile takeover bid by Canfor Corp., a rival, by issuing detailed arguments via the Internet on why shareholders should withhold stock from Canfor. Slocan also invited shareholders to use electronic mail to ask questions about the takcover or to express support.
Investor-relations specialists said

that while on-line services have long been used for communicating with shareholders on routine matters, Slocum is believed to be the first North American company to turn to the Internet to fight a takeover. The Internet is a oet-

desktop computers, many busi-

nesses are already equipped to

Scientists, meanwhile, use it

to monitor live video and data

signals from robot submarines

on the ocean floor. Engineers

scattered around the world use

the M-bone to collaborate on

complex projects, employing

interactive so-called white

boards that allow them to share

Medical students in Britain

and Sweden can watch as a sur-

geon in San Francisco performs

an unusual operation, asking

the doctor questions as the pro-

Speeches by President Bill

Clinton and Newt Gingrich, the

speaker of the U.S. House of

Representatives, have been car-

ried live on the M-bone, along

with performances by an assort-

Mick Jagger of the Rolling Stones opened the first major

cyberspace multicast concert by

saying, "I wanna say a special welcome to everyone that's, uh,

climbed into the Internet to-

night and, uh, has got into the

M-booe, And I hope it doesn't

The M-bone did not collapse,

but the astute Mr. Jagger had

alluded to the biggest drawback

of multicasting, which is the limited bandwidth — or data

cedure takes place.

meot of musicians.

all collapse,"

notes and drawings oo-line.

explore uses for multicasting.

work that links about 30 millioo computer users worldwide.

"I think using the Internet was very successful," said Eli Sopow, a consultant who developed Slocan's Internet campaign. "It helped, but it's a hard thiog to

The cash and stock offer from Canfor was valued at 690 millioo Canadian dollars (\$496 millioo). Canfor conceded defeat Tuesday af-

ter failing in its second attempt to get the 51 percent of Slocan shares oecessary to win control of the company. Investment analysts said the Canfor bid had failed primarily for financial and regulatory reasons but described the Internet as a valuable weapoo in Slocan's

Slocan also used traditional corporate defense tactics such as court challenges,

over failed.

The shareholders' responses sent by electronic mail were logged, compiled and answered by Irving Barber, Slocan's chief executive. His Internet address was printed at the bottom of press releases. About 35 messages were received, including an inquiry from a potential customer in Russia, Mr. Sopow said.

The Internet was especially good at reaching individual shareholders who did out normally bave access to up-tothe-minute information on takeover contests, Mr. Sopow said.

"We got reaction and concern from people about the environment, corporate concentration and the stability of communities," be said. "We shared

press releases, oewspaper ads and an offer to buy back its shares if the take-In the middle of the takeover battle, the government of British Columbia anWille:

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nounced a policy aimed at limiting takeovers in the forestry industry. Analysis said the new policy was a key factor in the defeat of Canfor's bid. Mr. Sopow said the Internet had the advantage of offering investors a quick way to cootact the company without the potential discomfort of face-to-face or

telephone contact."There's still a degree of anonymity, but the immediacy is there too," he said. Perhaps most importantly, he said, use of the Internet sent a powerful symbolic message to shareholders: "Using the Internet in dicated that this is a leading edge company with innovative ideas. It had

strong value in that sense as well."

M-BONE: Interactive Internet Allows Viewers to Become Broadcasters capacity - of the existing In- puting power and the continu- games. Music companies are Continued from Page 15

begun using the M-bone as a Audio and video signals confairly inexpensive alternative to sume enormous amounts of teleconferencing systems and bandwidth - far more than even to business travel. And simple text does. And some resince it employs the Internet's searchers fear that widespread existing physical structure. use of the M-bone could clog which often leads to office

> ing electronic mail. Because multicasting is still experimental and oot well-

ing trend toward high-band-width networks could ease the current barriers to widespread

Meanwhile, Internet bandwidth capacity is being expanded rapidly to meet growing dethe Internet and interfere with mand by businesses for such services as the World Wide Web. more common services, includ-And an increasingly popular type of high-speed telephone ser-vice known as ISDN, or inte-

Whether watching the astronauts on the shuttle or the Rolling Stones on tour, more people are experimenting with the Mbone these days. But unlike conventional broadcasting, the M-bone allows viewers and listeners to be broadcasters themselves.

known outside the scientific and academic communities, voluntary guidelines have been sufficient so far. M-bone users typically ask permission from one another before scheduling a multicast session, allowing those who want to time in to do so. and those who do oot to keep

their data spigots closed. There is also an informal agreement to be sparing when using the feedback capabilities. Because of bandwidth concerns, for example, Mr. Deering and other shuttle-watchers have not been permitted to talk with the U.S. astronauts and Russian cosmooauts. And some arctica. other multicasts are restricted to low-quality video or audio-

grated services digital network. is offering high-capacity Internet cure than the notoriously inselinks to commercial and residential computers.

Even without the M-bone, multicast applications are oow possible on internal corporate computer networks, the kind that link personal computers within a building. Bot the Mbooe, because it is built atop the Internet, can reach far beyond local networks to millions of computers scattered in more than 150 countries. There are M-bone links today in Russia, as well as at the McMurdo Sound research station in Ant-

Multicasting has obvious appeal for Internet-connected only communications, as a schools, for linking remote ofcourtesy to others downstream. fices and for playing new gener-The steady increase in com- ations of interactive computer

eyeing the M-bone as a way to distribute new recordings, including music videos.

But potential is one thing, reality another. Multicasting is still limited primarily to scientific and research organizations that bave high-capacity phooe lines and powerful computer work stations using Unix — a complex type of software founding mainly in scientific and engineering communities.

And while multicasting capabilities are being built into newer networking equipment, it still requires oo small amount of software and technical expertise to configure a new network to use it.

Businesses may be wary of holding sensitive seminars or business meetings on the Mbone because it is no more secure Internet. And what would seem the obvious security solution - using data-encryption software to transmit multicasts in secret code - is thwarted by U.S. government policies barring the export of data-encryption technology.

And any dreams of beaming video commercials and face-toface sales pitches over the Internet are tempered by the reality of the existing audience.

"Most people get on the Mbone from work, and most of the workers who are on the Mbone are not consumers," said Dave Hayes, a network specialist at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory in Pasadena, Califor-

STET Weighs **Data-Sharing** Pact With IBM

Bloomberg Business News MILAN - Società Finanziaria Telefonica, Italy's state-owned telecommunicatioos compaoy, said talks with International Business Machines Corp. about forming a strategic

"The alliance takes place within the cootext of the convergence of information technologies and telecom-munications, evaluating ar-eas of possible synergy and cooperation to reinforce each company's presence in the international marketplace," STET said.

Stet is to be sold to private investors starting this

IBM also is expanding its alliance with Chipcom Corp. for developing and marketing computer networking products. The extended agreement gives IBM key products in routing and managing data on a computer network with Ethernet technology and zives Chipcom access to IBM's investments in other technologies, IBM said.

"This extension strengthens our already strong alliance with IBM. said Rob Held, president and chief executive of Chipcom, based in Southborough, Massachusetts.

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The CEO will, under the supervision of the Chairman of the Joint Committee, perform the following functions; Represent the Commission in accordance with the directives of the Council and the Joint Committee.
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Bangkok at the following address, to be received not later than 12 March 1995. Address: Regional Representative United Nations Development Programme United Nations Building Rajdamnem Nok Avenue, Bangkok 10200, Thailand G.P.O. Box 618,

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redicts Victory

accused China on Wednesday of being irresponsible in blaming it for the explosion of the Chinese-made rocket that was carrying a Hughes-built TV-broadcasting satellite.

"At this point it is extremely premature and irresponsible to seek to speculate on the cause for the explosion because we don't know," a spokesman for

"We are seeking to speak with authorities in China to see if there is a way that these claims can be refuted and that future reports speculating on the cause be stopped."

It was the first time Hughes had spoken out about the claims made through China's state-controlled media.

The Apstar-2 satellite, built by Hughes for APT Satellite Co. of Hong Kong, was destroyed in an explosion over China on Jan. 26, along with the Long March 2E rocket that was carrying it. Six people on the ground were killed, and 23 were injured.

The China News Service said last week that one of its reporters had determined by looking at slow-motion video that the satellite portion of the rocket had caught fire first.

The satellite, which was to broadcast television shows around Asia for Turner Broad-

casting Systems Inc. and Via-com Inc. among others, had been insured for \$160 million. alternative with similar trans-

launched for months.

blame for the explosion. In a front-page article pub-lished Tuesday, Ta Kung Pao said the rocket's explosion "was

rocket

heard of such a claim." saster could take months, he ples hit the stores, and the resaid, adding that unsubstantiatcould hamper the investigation.

carmakers with exclusion from its vast market in the wake of the latest U.S.-China trade spat.

A replacement satellite or an mission reach will not be

A Beijing-controlled newspa-per published in Hong Kong. Ta Kung Pao, renewed the assertion that Hughes was to

entirely caused by the U.S.made satellite."

The article went on to say that sabotage by countries jealous of China's fledgling space program could not be ruled out as a reason for the loss of Apstar-2 and an Australian telecommunications satellite that failed in December 1992 after being launched by a Chinese

"I don't know what to make of that," the Hughes spokesman said. "In the history of Western satellite launches I bave never

A full investigation of the died reports were prejndicial and China has threatened Gener-

Motors Corp. and other U.S.

APT Satellite said it had not received any information about probably they're not going to the cause of the failure.

probably they're not going to sell," said Nobuyuki Noguchi,

the cause of the failure.

Smoking Is Under Fire in China

SHANGHAI — Smoking, once a sign of prosperity and distinction in China, is increasingly under fire these days.

Shanghai officials are enforcing an old law that prohibits smoking in public places, and a nationwide advertising law that has just gone into effect seems to ban nearly all tobacco advertising. But some say its motives may be as

much commercial as health-related. Andy Pan, who handles cigarette accounts in China for the advertising agen-cy BBDO Worldwide, said, "China is trying to develop its own tobacco industry and grow its local advertising industry, and this gives them the chance with-

out being too obvious about it." BBDO is part of Omnicon Group Inc. This does make life more difficult for us, yes," said Robert Fletcher, public affairs director of Rothman's Far East, which makes almost 2.5 billion cigarettes a year in its joint venture in northern

arette tax is a leading source of income for the government.

The Associated Press

one month since American ap-

turns are in: They are selling

For the popularity to contin-

ue, industry officials say, pro-

ducers will need to keep prices

low and assure Japanese con-

sumers that the fruit is safe after

a brief pesticide scare last week.

"If the price isn't down there,

briskly.

TOKYO - ft's been exactly

With Westerners increasingly quitting the habit, Philip Morris Cos., R. J. Reynolds Inc., BAT Industries PLC and Rothman's International PLC have all signed

agreements to make cigarettes in China. These companies currently have about percent of the Chinese market.

What we're seeing behind the scenes is the reorganization of the Chinese to-bacco industry, and that's a lengthy pro-cess," Mr. Fletcher of Rothman's said. "They have only recently developed national brands," he said, and these laws "give them a little breathing room."

Another step that could buy local manufacturers more time is to make foreign eigarettes more expensive. Du Shaoyong, deputy secretary of the Chinese Smoking and Health Associa-

tion, said the association and the Ministry of Health were advocating a tax increase to finance anti-smoking campaigns.

China's Shandong Province.

Shanghai started enforcing its antiWith annual sales of 1.72 trillion cigasmoking law largely in response to presrettes. China accounts for 30 percent of sure from international health organizaall cigarette sales worldwide. China's cig- tions, which "want China to discourage smoking instead of glorifying it," according to officials in the municipality's in-

U.S. Fruit Proves to Be the Apple of Japan's Eye

"They taste good and they're orous procedures and under-cheap," said Akinori Itaya, 30, gone inspections by officials

who, like many urban consum- sent from Tokyo. The first ap-

ers, said he was pleased with the ples went on sale in Japan on

department store in Tokyo.

His store sells bags of eight

growing number of low-priced Jan. 9.

U.S. Red Delicious apples for

400 yen (\$4), compared with

600 yen for six larger Japanese

imports in grocery stores.

dustry and commerce department, who asked not to be named.

حكدًا من الأحل

Tobacco advertisements have been banned in newspapers and magazines and on television and radio as part of China's first advertising law. The move was made just as the country was required to expand foreign access to its cigarette market to live up to its end of a trade agreement with the United States.

The law also bans tobacco advertising in waiting rooms, theaters, meeting halls, stadiums and other public places. Theoretically, only point-of-sale advertising in stores is permitted, but there is some confusion over whether bars, for example, qualify as public places.

The advertising industry could lose as much as I billion yuan (\$117 million) in contracts if Chinese authorities strictly enforced the new law.

Brenda Chow, director of public affairs for BAT, said: "We're waiting for details from the authorities. We're not sure what is allowed."

Ms. Chow said BAT had not pulled together a budget for advertising in China this year, because the situation has been "so volatile,"

2300 1 20000 9000 2206 2108 2009 ---17900 S O N D J F SOOS ON DJF 1900 S O N D J F Exchange Wednesday Prev. Index 7,934.83 8,004.01 Hong Kong Heng Seng -0.86 2,118.80 Singapore Sydney 1,828.30 1,845.80 Nikkei 225 18,290.25 18,500.55 Kuata Lumpur Composite 964.75 975,58 ... 41.11 1,314.24 1,329.25 -1.13 Composite Stock 956,33 Jakarta Stock index 451.95 457.80 -1.28 New Zealand MZSE-40 1,964.13 1,965.00 -0.04 Bombay . National index ... 1,720,78 1,729.41 -0.50

Streets Times

Very briefly:

Investor's Asia

Hong Kong

Hang Seng

Taiwan's trade deficit stood at \$70 million in January, 8.7 percent higher than January 1994, amid a surge in imports.

Acer Inc.'s sales more than doubled in January, to 3.7 billion Taiwan dollars (\$141 million). The company also said it would sell personal computers in India through a venture with Wipro Corp. · Advanced Semiconductor Engineering Inc., a Taiwan-based producer of integrated-circuit packages, plans to raise \$100 million through a stock offering overseas, the Economic Daily News

 Nissan Motor Co., Toyota Motor Corp. and Isaza Motors Ltd. said they planned to share forged and cast engine parts for oneton pick-up trucks produced in Thailand.

Dai-Tokyo Fire & Marine Insurance Co. has signed a contract with Union des Assurances de Paris m a bid to expand its business

South Korea's M-2 money supply grew 19.7 percent in January

from a year earlier on an average outstanding basis, the Korea Economic Daily reported, quoting the Bank of Korea. Thailand has approved a three-year plan to promote Japanese

investment, with the aim of attracting 2,000 projects worth 200 billion baht (\$8 billion). AFP, Bloomberg, Renters

IBM Group Seeks a PC Standard for Office Equipment

TOKYO — International Business

Machines Corp. has begun discussions with other companies to create a standard for linking personal computers to office equipment such as facsimile machines, a spokesman for IBM Japan Ltd. said Wednesday.

"Details have not been set, but we expect the participants to certainly exceed 10 firms," he said.

The Nihon Keizai Shimbun, a business daily, said 15 companies, including IBM, Toshiba Corp., Matsushita Electric printers and fax machines, said it was

form an organization in March to pro- for it to join the new organization. mote the standard.

In November 1993, Microsoft Corp. introduced operating software called At Work to link Windows-based personal computers with office equipment.

Although 70 electronics and officeequipment makers have joined the At Work consortium, little office-automation equipment based on the concept has been put on the market.

NEC Corp., which sells At Work

Industrial Co. and Canon Inc., would studying a proposal by the IBM group

Fuji apples.

A Microsoft spokesman said the At Work project was proceeding smoothly. The newspaper said details of the stan-dard would be announced in May, and the first products using it would proba-

bly be introduced in the next year or two. The IBM spokesman said the standard would link computers with portable telephones, hand-held personal digital assistants, copying machines and printers, hastening the arrival of a "paperless of-(Reuters, AFP)

Sri Lanka Airs Fraud Charges

emergency trip to Tokyo from his office in Hong Kong last week after the problem was dis-

Campiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

food manager at an Ito-Yokado always kept out U.S. apples be- Commission, said Wednesday.

cause they supposedly con-

tained pests not found in Japan.

Recently, however, the gov-ernment relented and approved

imports from a few American

growers who had followed rig-

On paper, Japan opened its Evans, Asia marketing director covered. "We're worried more

apple market in 1971, but it for the Washington Apple about the perception."

COLOMBO - Sri Lanka suffered a loss of 40 billion ruprises by the previous were fully or partly privatized, government, G.L. Peiris, the deputy finance minister, told Parliament on Wednesday.

"The callous indifference shown to integrity, propriety and transparency in these transactions defies description," he said in presenting the govern-ment's budget for 1995.

He said the previous government's privatization program, in which about 42 industrial pees (\$1.3 billion) from fraudu- and commercial enterprises and lent privatization of state enter-

He acknowledged that grow-

ers had had a big scare recently

when trace amounts of thiaben-

dazole - a fungicide not per-

mitted in Japan — were found ou a few American apples.

"ft's embarrassing even though it's a very minute level," said Mr. Evans, who made an

Mr. Peiris said the government would retain ownership of most public companies and would allow part ownership by the private sector.

Mr. Peiris's budget for 1995 predicted a deficit of \$1.96 bil-

Supermarkets Lift Coles Myer Sales

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches MELBOURNE - Coles Myer Ltd. said Wednesday its sales rose 6.7 percent from a year earlier, to 8.69 billion Australian

dollars (\$6.5 billion), in the 26 weeks ended Jan. 29. Australia's largest retailer said rises in supermarket and discount store sales offset the performance of its Myer-Grace Bros. department stores in the period.

Chief Executive Peter Bartels said the repositioning strategy for the department stores was proceeding on schedule, with the new focus on range and margin retention and away from deep dis-(Reuters, AFP) counting leading to improved profit. (Reuters, Bloomberg)

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states of this description." In June 1997, the property of the

SPORTS

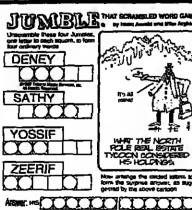
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What was the boss' relationship with his bookerpor? — HE COUNTED ON HIM

just call, tell free, **95 437 437**

Soccer Fan's Death **Outrages France**

All Matches in the Paris Area This Weekend Are Canceled

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispetches PARIS — France's minister of sports urged Wednesday that They now go to the Chamber of swift, tough steps be taken to curb sports-related violence following the fatal shooting of a young soccer fan and the cancellation of the 6,800 professional and amateur matches in

the Paris area this weekend.

The death of Douadi Atout,
22, who was shot in the Paris suburb of Drancy by a fan of a rival amateur team, came on the heels of the Jan. 29 fatal stab-

bing of an Italian fan.
"It's essential to react very quickly and very strongly," said France's youth and sports min-ister, Michèle Alliot-Marie. She summoned officials from the Interior and Social Affairs ministries, as well as soccer administrators, to ber office Wednesday and said further talks would take place next week, aimed at adopting measures to ensure that sport "is no longer used as a forum and a pretext

canceled by Paris-area soccer officials involve amateur teams, but includes the Red Star club that is a member of the professional league's second division. Red Star's president, Jean-

Claude Bras, protested Wednesday that soccer was being made a scapegoat for under-lying social problems in low-income suburbs such as Drancy, where Atout was shot Sunday by a teenager outside the local stadium. Atout died

Tuesday in a hospital in Paris. • The Italian Senate ap-

Wednesday that are intended to curb violence at soccer matches. Deputies for final approval.

Under the new laws, police will be able to ban from stadiums the so-called "ultra" fans who have been accused or convicted of violence. They would also be required to sign a police register, making it easier to track them and keep them out of the stadiums.

Clubs would be barred from giving free tickets and other perks to fan clubs whose members have a history of violence. Clubs did so would face fines of up to 50 percent of their receipts for any given game.

Clubs could also be required to pay part of the cost of police protection at matches. Interior Minister Antonio

Brancaccio called the measures a "positive first step," but some clubs were less pleased. "The clubs today pay a lot of

taxes," said Genoa's president, Most of the 6,800 matches Aldo Spinelli, "Soccer already gives tens of billions of lire to the state. In my opinion we are contributing enough."

• Manchester United's captain, Paul Ince, was questioned in London but not charged in connection with teammate Eric Cantona's attack on a spectator, the police said.

Cantona, who had gone abroad, did not turn up for his interview. Police said they had expressed annoyance to his lawyers about "a blatant disregard for an important police inqui-ry." (AP, Reuters)



Thomas Fogdoe, with his wife, Marina Jakobsson, arriving at the hospital where he underwent four hours of surgery.

Swedish Skier Fogdoe Seriously Hurt

STOCKHOLM - Thomas Fordoe. the Swedish slalom star, may have permanently damaged his spinal column when he crashed during training, doctors said Wednesday.

Fogdoe, 24, underwent four nours of surgery after the accident Tuesday in Aare, about 700 kilometers (440 miles) northwest of Stockholm.

"It is a serious back injury." Goran Skog, the doctor for the national team, told Swedish television. "It is too early to say if the injury will be permanent. But he is definitely out for this season."

Skog said the damage was as if "verterbra had been dislocated."

Three surgeons, he said, had operated on Fogdoe to reduce the pressure on the spine and stabilize the vertebrae. Fogdoe had been flown by belicopter to the Umea University Clinic's emergency ward, about 300 kilometers from Aare.

A witness said Fogdoe was racing with two other skiers, one the team's coach, Ulf Emilsson, when the accident oc-

Christopher Jeverud, 24, told the Expressen newspaper that the three skiers "were racing at high speed without ski poles" across the downhill slope and "The last one hit something and flew into the forest," Jeverud said. "Shortly after that I heard three incredibly loud screams."

Fogdoe, a slalom specialist, was fifth in his discipline in the 1991 World Championships and in the 1992 Olympics. He has five World Cup victories, and won the slalom title in 1993.

Aare is the ski resort adjacent to Oestersund, now among the final four candi-dates to host the 2002 Winter Olympics. Later this month, the resort will be the site for women's downhill and giant sla-lom World Cup competition.

Detroit Ciccorelli 3 (Coffey, Yzerman); psp(Second Period; D-Brown 2 (Burr); D-Sillinger I (Shernorra, Yzerman); D-Sillinger 2 (Yzerman, Lidstram); Third Period; D-Sheppard 10 (Yzerman, Coffey); (bp), Shots on god; S.J. 7-5-74, D (C-J-2); Goolles-Eicherts P. Cosport.

St. Louis 2 1 2 F-4
First Period: 5L-Gilbert 4 (Miller) | SL-Jon

rey 2 (Sanchan, Houlder); L.A.-McSarley 2 (Brawn, Todd); L.A.-Zalmik 1 (Kurri, Toc-chet); (pp).Second Period; L.A.-Tocchet 6

Dickson's NZL 39 Frustrates France 3

As Second Round of Cup Trials Ends, Nippon Challenge Soaks Sydney 95

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches SAN DIEGO - Chris Dickson, playing every precious wisp of wind for all it was worth, sailed his NZL 39 to victory over a frustrated France 3 as the second round-robin of the America's Cup trials were

Even the margin of victory, 3 minutes, was misleading on a day of light air and wild wind shifts that brought lead changes without the boats changing their relative positions to the course Tuesday. The wind was blowing at 7 knots at the start but next to nothing at the end.

Nippon Challenge, in the day's first match, managed to finish before the wind dropped off, leaving Sydney 95 to drift in 32 minutes, 3 seconds later. That was the widest margin of the first two rounds.

Kevin Mahaney, whose Young America outsailed America3 by 3:02 on the defenders' course, said: "Three or. four hundred meters away the breeze is different. It makes a huge difference."

The conditions were so capricious that Team New Zealand, which has lost only on a protest, trailed winless Rioja de España by as much as 2:37 after two of the six legs but still won by

Aboard Team New Zealand, as co-tactician, was Maury Leyland, who became the first woman to represent New Zealand in an America's Cup race.

"I can't believe it, it's a bit of a dream," she said. "Something I've dreamed of since I was

Young America ended the second round fied for first with Dennis Conner's idle Stars & Stripes in the Citizen Cup defenders' standings. They both-have 9 points, while America3, which won only one race in thesecond round, has 3 points.

America3's all-women crew led by 45 seconds at the halfway mark before Young America. passed them downwind.

"I think our boat is pretty quick downwind," said Ma-haney, who had tactician John Kostecki steer those legs. "Also,' they got into some holes, as we

In the Louis Vuitton Cupstandings for the challengers; Team New Zealand leads with 16 points, followed by oneAnstralia and NZL-39 with 13, Nippon Challenge with 10. France 3 with 7, Sydney 95 with 4 and Rioja de España with 0. oneAustralia was idle Tuesday. The third round of racing for

both the challengers and defenders starts Feb. 14. Tuesday's loss was especially painful for the French, who have played all their cards, while Team New Zealand, one Australia and Nippon have new

boats coming for the third or fourth rounds, when the foursemifinal slots are determined. With France 3, Mark Pajot improved from France 2's 1-5, performance in the first round to 3-3 in the second, but defeated only Nippon, Sydney 95 and Rioja de España and none of

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February Tables

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the top contenders. Paiot's best shot was Tuesday, when he stayed within striking distance of NZL 39 and even crossed ahead before the ast, windward mark. But when Dickson moved to cross behind: him, Pajot was slow to counterand Dickson sailed through his -. lee, then forced Pajot to tack. away for clear wind as Dickson

sailed to the layline, Pedro Campos's Rioja de España, which came within 22 seconds of beating France 3 for its first triumph the previous day, appeared to be on its way to a shocking upset of Team New Zealand when it led by 2:37 at the second mark.

Then the Kiwis were able to use their superior upwind speed to cut 2:21 off the margin before the second windward mark, then overtook the Span- of

But Rioja de España made the point, for the second consecutive day, that it will have to be taken seriously, despite its record

there," said Team New Zealand's skipper, Russell Coutts. The Spanish sailed well on the first beat and got everything right. The last 20 minutes gave us a bit of a thrill, sailing right around TAG Heuer and the

SCOREBOARD

oukee 25 (Murdock, Conion 5), New York **NBA Standings** BASTERN CONFERENCE Rebognos—Philodylchio 37 IS. Willio Cleveland 49 (Hill 13), Assists—Philo

20 (Graver S), Clavelanc 71 (Brandon 9).
Indituma 26 22 18 15 14-45
Charlotte 18 26 19 13 11-92
1: McXev 2-15 1-1 17, Allier 7-14 23 18; C;
Johnson 8-15 2-2 19, Curry 7-20 2-4 29, Rebounds--Indiana 64 (Smits 15), Charlotte 57
(Mourning 12), Assists—Ingiana 21 (Jackson bounds—Indiana 64 (Smits 15). Charlofte 57 (Mourning 12), Assists—Indiana 22 (Jackson 5), Charlofte 27 (Bagues 12).
Washington 27 21 29 28—115 Detroit 27 21 29 28—115 Testary: Alexis college basistation by 6 fored with Webber 9-15 0-4 (6, Howard 7-13 4-4 1), Tucker 7-8-4-8 (6) Detroit 46 (Millis 10), Assists—Washington 45 (Webber 4), Defroit 46 (Millis 10), Assists—Washington 31 (Skiles 10), Detroit 24 (Millis 17), Colden State 27 29 30 14—100 Minasson 49 17 37 21—199 G. Spritwell 9-20-5-5 23, Galling 9-15 7-16 (19), Minneson (16-5) beat Minmi 73-63, Next); ut Seton Hall, Softway 23, Asabema 116-56 beat Southern Mississippi 65-60, Next; at LSU, Safetiment Mississippi 65-60, 26 26 31 14-85 22 23 19 19-83

Sen Antunia Scottle S: Elilott 8-195-826, Robbi

bounds—San Antonio 61 (Radman 27), Scattle
46 (Schremof 14), Assists—San Antonio 23 (A.
Johnson 61, Seattle 27 (Payton 10),
Utoh 23 20 31 27—101
LA, Clippers 29 21 18 29—88
U: Malono 13-21 11-16 37, Hornacek 8-14 0-0
16; LA, CLIPPERS; Youshi 10-14 1-1 21, Seaty
7-15-2-216, Replannist—Utoh 42 (Malono 8), Los
Angeles 36 (Vaucht 14), Assists—Utoh 75 (Stockton 131, Los Angeles 19 (Richardson 6).

Top 25 College Results

Other Major College Scores



SOUTHWEST

Chef); Cop), Second Period: LA-Toccher of (Strong Period); LQ-Toccher of (Strong Active); Taird Period: LA-Toccher of (Granata Quinni); LA-Toccher 4 (Quinni, Greatol); Si-Cothomeou 1 (Miller); ISL-Tikkanen 5 ILlidster, Creighton); Overtine: None, Short or yout; LA-8-0-14-78, Si-13-14-79, Goolles-LA, Stort, Si-1-Coeve, Edmonton 9 1 3 8-4 Vancouver 9 2 2 0-4 Milest Declori. None, Second Period; Vancouver Phrisberth
First Period; P-Nasland | Francis, Jarry;
P-Sandstrom & (Collen, Mullen); Second Period; P-Cuijen 5 | Jenginsa, Mullen); P-Mullen & (Sandstrom, Jaceph); Filedermover 2 (Lindsay, Moller); P-Mullen 7 (Cullen, Sand-(Lindsdy, Modert); P.-Authert / (Lintert, Song-strom!); P.-Auckenzie I (Hawgood, Borriel); FHull 3 (Laus, Skrudland); P.-Straka 3 (McCochern); IFBelonser 3 (Lamuskin, Aur-phy); [po), Third Period; None, Shots on sool; F.5-13-11—29; P.11-14-6—31, Goglies—F, Vanblesbrouck, P. Wrespet, (Buchberger, Marchard); V (Mornesso), Overlane; None, Stol 5-10-14-2-31, V 9-17-13-5-44, Goall

Boston
First Pertod: Al-Odelein | (Aluller, Demphousse); B-Neely 6 (Boureue); (bol. B-Leoch2 (Smolinski, Grudent; Second Period: B-Neely 7 (Bourque, Czerkewski); (po), B-Nughes 1 (Shumpel); B-Murroy 1 (Hophes); Al-Belfows 2 (LeCtoir, Didme); B-Hughes 2

als, Toberocci, B. Hosek.
N.Y. Islanders

0 8 2-2
Tampo Bay
2 1 2-5
First Period: 1, Tampo, Gration 2, T-Zomuner 2(shiSecond Period:T-Setivanov
(Charron, Bradiey): Third Period: N.Y.-Dalparms I IMadatiov, Green): (pp). T-Barsevia
(Andersson): T-Hamrilli 5 Iklima Cole):
N.Y.-Fiatley I IMadaktov, Chyzowski). Shots
on gool: N.Y.-Ti-15-32. T-6-4-16. GoallesM.Y.-Med. sympan. T. Pupage.

SECOND TEST

ENGLISH F.A. CUP Fourth Rosed), Burnley & SPANISH CUP Third-round one T. Attetico Modrid 4 FRENCH FIRST DIVISION

Nice 3, Monaco I INTERNATIONAL FRIENDLY

BASEBALL

ATLANTA—Agreed to lemms with Francisco Cobrero, coicher, a minor leasue contract, MONTREAL—Signed Benny Pulg, pilicher, NEW YORK—Marned Lee May Jr, and Gree

SAN FRANCISCO—Terminated the con-tract at Durryl Strawberry, buffielder:

BASKETBALL

Mathenal Basketbell Association
NBA—Announced that Diskambe Mufamba,
Denver Nuggels conter, will replace Codric
Cebolias, Los Angeles Lakers forward, in Ali-Sign game due to Ceballor's infury.

MASHINGTON—Supponded Keyln Duck-

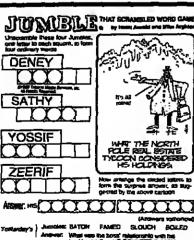
interaction peter

iards downwind using a special gennaker they call the whomper and sailed away

'It was a nightmare out



"Did the Stork bring them both at once, or did he have to make two trips?"



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GARFIELD

BEETLE BAILEY

DOONESBURY



I WISH I WERE ASLEEP

LOOK!

SLEEP.

WALKING!

AND

GOING

THERE'S SOMETH)NG

YOU DON'T

SLEEP-FIGHTING









THEN THAT

EXPLAINS THAT







CALVIN AND HOBBES



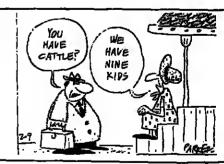




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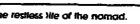




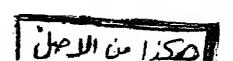


THE FAR SIDE









SPORTS

Herald Tribune

Both Sides Strike Out In Capital

By Murray Chass
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON - At the end of the White House night game it was Players 2, Owners
1. Except there were no winners
—not the players, not the own-

ers, not the president.

By the time player and ownership groups left the White House, where they had waded through the most unusual occotiating session in baseball labor history, they bad no agreement because the two ideas the players agreed to were rejected hy the owners, and the one idea the owners accepted was rejected by the players.

Neither was happy about the other's actions, and their departure left the talks in chaos and confusion. No one knew where they were headed next. The players didn't say what their immediate plans were, but the owners' negotiating team was planning to leave on Wednes-

No one knew either if Bill Usery Jr. would remain the mediator of the impossible dispute. It seemed highly unlikely.
Asked whether Usery had
outlived his usefulness, Donald Fehr, the players' labor leader, said at a late-night news conference: "I will make no comments. I will speak to him to-

MOITOW. But a few moments earlier, Fehr said that the owners' disclosure of some of the details of Usery's suggestions was damag-

 $z = z_{\rm opt}$

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The clubs knew that by disclosing these ideas," Fehr said, "it becomes very difficult for Mr. Usery to remain involved." Usery's status was in doubt because be had enraged the



The federal mediator, Bill Usery Jr., wiping his brow as President Clinton said that White House efforts to settle the strike had failed. Between Usery and Clinton was Vice President Al Gore, with Labor Secretary Robert Reich at far left.

suggestions or proposals or rec-ommendations that they felt were far closer to the owners' positions than theirs. That, the players believed, was why the owners agreed to accept the mediator's ideas, incloding a 50 percent tax on portions of pay-

rolls above \$40 million. [After the 71-year-old Usery told union officials he would recommend that place with three to four years' of major league service lose their right to go to salary arbitration follow-ing the 1997 season, Eugene Orza, the union's No. 2 official, told reporters that he had said: "What do I tell the 95 players

you're senile?"

owners later that he had "never been called names like that."] The players, on the other hand, accepted the idea of binding arbitration that was put forward by Vice President Al Gore and that President Bill Clinton planned to send to Congress on Wednesday. They also were prepared to play the 1995 season, another administratioo

oped matters to be used for oegotiations for a new agreement following the season. The clubs, Fehr said, did say

suggestion, while a presidential

fact-finding commission devel-

players by making a series of who have lost their rights? That they would agree to binding ar- at a reasonable and fair combitration on the level of a paypromise, it was Usery, they [Usery reportedly told the roll tax if the players agreed to the remainder of Usery's sug-But Fehr vehemently disgestions. The players rejected agreed, citing Usery's responses

> The clubs rejected the factfinding idea, they said, because baseball has had enough studies performed on it and another commission would nocover nothing new. On the other hand, they said, Usery had been involved in the strike for four months and knew the issues in-

> that idea, saying they wanted to submit all of the issues to bind-

President Asks Congress To Settle Baseball Feud merely empower such a panel to dictate a settlement. WASHINGTON - The

Clinton administration proposed legislation to Congress on Wednesday that would create a three-member panel of independent arbitrators to settle the six-

month-long baseball strike. The president acted after he failed Tuesday night to persuade representatives of baseball's players and team owners -who had been summoned to the White House along with the federal mediator, Bill Usery Jr. - to submit voluntarily to binding arbitration.

The players and owners spoke to President Bill Clinton and Vice President Al Gore but not to each other during four hours of meetings. Afterward, the president said:

"I have dooe all I could to change this situation. Clearly they are oot capable of settling this strike without an umpire."

Although the speaker of the House, Newt Gingrich, and the Senate majority leader, Bob Dole, were scoffing at any con-gressional role in the dispute, Labor Secretary Rohert B. Reich touted the administration-backed bill.

The bill, sponsored by Sena-tor Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts, and Representative Pat Williams of Montana, both Democrats, would give Clinton authority to appoint a three-person panel of neutral arbitrators who would accept proposals and arguments from both sides and come up with a settlement.

No deadline would be im-Union officials said Usery's posed, although the bill would specify that a plan should be 50 percent tax would cost the players \$1 billioo in salaries drawn up "as soon as possible." The bill contains no back-toover the six years of the prowork order provision. It would

"If we want s 1995 basehall season, this may be the last resort," Reich said. But Gingrich said he did not

think that Congress had "the wisdom to intervene in a single industry that has nothing to do with national safety." Senator Nancy Kassebaum,

who heads the Labor and Human Resources Committee, agreed.

"I believe it is a bad idea for Congress to step into the middle of the dispute between the haseball owners and players," the Kansas Republican said.

Reich said Wednesday that "if the president is going to have the authority to lock heads and force arbitration, Congress has got to give it to him."

"If the American public wants baseball in 1995 they've got to let their views be known,"

what he called "a wellspring of difference - even bitterness between these parties.'

Gene Orza, the No. 2 man in the players union, denied any hatred, but he said: "There are some substantial and real ob-stacles. We're talking about hundreds of millions of dollars that are separating us and substantial player freedom issues."

Representatives of the players and owners left the capital seeming to be further apart than they have been since the strike began Aug. 12.

Binding arhitration is not the solution to this dispute and we reject the idea," said the acting commissioner. Bud Selig.

Kansas City pitcher David Cone countered: "We wanted to do the right thing. The owners didn't want to do the right thing. They haven't wanted to do the

Congress Leaders Cool To Imposing a Solution

By Mark Maske Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON -- President Bill Clinton is asking Congress to pass legislation that would force the two sides in the baseball dispute into binding arbitration, but coogressional leaders do not favor a govern-

ment-imposed settlement. The House speaker, Newt Gingrich, said Wednesday that he was willing to meet with the president's special mediator, Bill Usery Jr., to discuss ways to settle the strike, but the Georgia Republican said he thought Coogressional intervection would be "a very bad idea."

Gingrich also reiterated that he thought Coogress should be focusing on other issues, and said that he did not think that Congress had "the wisdom to intervene in a single industry that has nothing to do with oational safety."

In a speech on the Senate floor, the majority leader, Robert Dole, Republican of Kan-

sas, had said earlier, "Let me be crystal clear on one important point: Neither party — player nor owner — should be looking to Congress for any magic solotions. The magic solution can only be found at the bargaining

In a joint statement Tuesday night, Dole and Gingrich said: "The president has apparently thrown the ball into Congress's court. We maintain our view that Congress is ill-suited to resolving private labor disputes."

In return, the White House spokesman, Michael McCurry, criticized the Republican leaders for their stand, asking, Why would anyone who loves baseball want to take a tool off the table that might be used to order the owners and players to try harder to settle their strike?" But even some Democrats

were backing off from an imposed settlement. The House minority leader, Richard A. Gephardt of Missouri, said that "right now there is oot a role"

The Fools Have Lost Touch With Reality

By Thomas Boswell Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — For more than two centuries, when the President of the United States addressed himself to a problem, Americans took heed. If the president sent his personal representative to your aid, you were supposed to be appreciative.
When the president says it's time to shape up and see the big. picture, then decent citizens abandon their pettiness. If the president says what you're doing burts the country stop doing it. Now we see how low baseball has sunk.

The people who run the sport, the owners and the players' union, are literally without shame. The egos and wealth of the owners and players have become so great that neither side is

making even a pretense of negotiating scriously with the president's special mediator, Bill Usery. When the antagonists showed up at the White House, Tom Glavine of the

Atlanta Braves walked in without a tie. Luckily, the wind-chill factor was zero, otherwise Glavine might not have worn socks. But then what sort of behavior did we expect from millionaires who charge kids for their signature or billionaires who'd stock their rosters with replacement players? The players have become half-smart ideologues who doo't know how to negotiate, only hang tough and file grievances. The owners couldn't tell a straight

story about their finances if they were talking to St. Peter.

Give Clinton credit. He tried. And, he has given us our most succinct summation of this six-month strike: "It's just a few hundred folks trying . . . to divide nearly \$2 billion. They ought to be able to figure that ont."

The richest of the rich are spitting on us from their penthouses. In one session, a player stood up and claimed the issue was not money. "I love this game," he said. "I'd play for only \$3 million." Seldom has the nation's attention been transfixed by proceedings where the principals, swaddled in celebrity, have lost touch with reality so completely. Absolutely no significant problems remain on the table. The entire battle has now resolved itself to

14 Shows

15 Within: Prefix

16 Get one's goat

17 Ivory tusk thief?

this: How high should the salary tax -, that is, the soft salary cap

The owners' most recent proposal would have imposed \$180 million in taxes on high-spending teams during a full 1994 season. That's astronomical, like all the owners' ask-for-the-moon demands of the past year. The players' last tax proposal, which the owners treated as an insult, would have levied about \$65 million in taxes. That's a lot of "drag" on salaries.

TATEVE REACHED the point where baseball has become **VV** America's crazy uncle in the attic. Helping the poor old gu seemed like such a good idea, but everybody who goes up the stairs with good intentions comes down with a bloody cose. Years ago, school teachers knew how to settle a fight between

bullies. Don't break it up. Let 'em knock each other silly.

At the moment, baseball has boxed itself into such an ultramacho spot that it is a comic opera version of the Middle East. Both sides will be constantly tempted to retreat to their fantasy interpretation of the data. The union still thinks the National Labor Relations Board will save it with decisions that lead to vast unfair labor practice damages. Some owners dream the unioo will be broken by April. Some even convince themselves with their polls

that most fans will gradually treat replacement ball as real baseball.

Here's reality. Damages, if any, won't arrive for years. Meanwhile, hardline owners probably have the votes to hold out for months. The players have no incentive to negotiate until April 15, when their first paychecks are due. But the owners have no compelling reason to oegotiate till June. As long as the bosses can still patch together a 100-game seasoo and a World Series, they'll call it a good deal—if they can nuke the union in the process.

The hour is indeed critical. The hard truth is that both sides have already lost this strike, yet they live and breathe and do their business under the profound self-delusion that they are on the verge of a great victory. The only question is how much worse are they going to lose. So hold this thought, you mighty warriors: Baseball is within a few days, perhaps a few hours, of losing a few more months and maybe much more.

"The biggest losers in all this," the president said, "are the

SIDELINES

posed agreement.

understand the stuff."

to questions about his payroll

would be raised by the tax, who

gets it, what does it do to play-ers' salaries," Fehr said, "He said: 'I don't know, I'm oot an

expert in economics and I don't

We asked him how much

tax proposal.

An Extra \$2 Million for NFL Teams

NEW YORK (NYT) - Preliminary figures from the National Football League Players Association show that teams will have an additional \$2 million under the salary cap for oext season.

Genc Upshaw, executive director of the Players Association.

said Tuesday the cap would go from \$34.6 millioo to \$36.52 million, based upon projections of revenues that the 30 teams in the league will share. He said that figure could go up to \$37 million by mid-March once the final numbers are computed.

Uoder the 1993 collective hargaining agreement, players get 64 percent of team revenues and the minimum salaries will be increased by 10 percent for 1995. First year players will oow carn a minimum of \$119,000; second year players, \$150,000, and players with three years of experience or more, a minimum of \$180,000.

For the Record

Kevin Stevens, the All-Star left wing of the Pittsburgh Penguins.

Stained a hairling fracture to his left ankle when was struck by a New No. 1 Carolina sustained a hairline fracture to his left ankle when was struck by a buck and is out indefinitely.

Darryl Strawberry, who was suspended for violating haseball's drug policy and terms of his aftercare program, and then released by the San Francisco Giants, tested positive last mooth for cocaine, according to documents.

Al Joyner, the Olympic triple jump champion, and the city of Guards Duane Simpkins and Los Angeles agreed to a \$245,000 settlement of the lawsuit in Johnny Rhodes each scored 21 which he contended police arrested him in Hollywood because he was a black man driving a nice car.

Dikembe Mutombo, the Denver center who said the NBA could "go to hell" after he was passed over for the All-Star team, was named to the Western Conference squad, replacing the Lakers' (AP) Tuesday night. forward Cedric Ceballos, who tore a thumb ligament.

Ouotable

• Jack Haley of the San Antonio Spurs on teammate Dennis Rodman: "An interview is like a box of chocolates. You never know what you're going to get."

• Bernie Lineicome in the Chicago Tribune: "Onc day Dennis Rodman will need to ask somebody to tell him about the '90s."

Maryland Brings Down

Top-ranked North Carolina lost, but No. 4 Massachusetts didn't get a chance to. Guards Duane Simpkins and

points and center Joe Smith had 14 points and 16 rebounds as No. 8 Maryland upset the visit-ing Tar Heels, 86-73, in an Atlantic Coast Conference game

UMass trailed Rutgers, 31-29, at halftime when a student sit-in forced the suspension of that game. The protesters were upset at Rutgers' president Francis Lawrence, who said in a November speech that minorities don't have the genetic background to do well oo col-

lege entrance exams.

Lawrence apologized last week after the comments were publicized, but that didn't end the controversy. More than 150 students, nearly all of them black, sat on the floor at the Rutgers Athletic Center until the game was suspended.

No decision was reached on when, or if, the game will be completed. An announcement after Michigao State went ahead, 67-66, on a layup by Eric should come later this week. If

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the game isn't completed, Rutgers would have to forfeit. North Carolina's loss came ooe day after the Tar Heels regained the No. 1 ranking.

Loog-raoge shooting hy Rhodes and Simpkins kept

COLLEGE HIGHLIGHTS

North Carolina at bay whenever it looked like the Tar Heels were about to catch up in the second half.

Rhodes' 3-pointer started a 7-0 run that gave Maryland a 54-44 lead. When the Tar Heels pulled to 56-52, Simpkins sank a 3-pointer. Another 3-pointer hy Rhodes made it 64-54 with 7:15 left.

Simpkins also made a threepoint play with 2:04 left to put Maryland up by 10. No. 25 Purdue 78, No. 7 Michigan State 69: Cuonzo

Martin scored six of his 28 points in the final 1:21 as the visiting Boilermakers won in the Big Ten. Purdue closed with a 10-2 run

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45 De Staël and others 48 Redolence 50 Tea-party

51 1968 Winter Olympics site 58 Florida -----59 Pass over 60 Kid's name

61 Fonda in "My Darling Clementine 62 Unthinking 63 Deal precede

64 Layover

DOWN 1 Pat on the back 2 Football's Armstrong 3 Wingding

5 Pinguid 7 Debussy's "La Tempe sch. Palladium, e.g. 19 Awaiting ignition 11 Cooperstown's Carton

12 More vexed (renounce) 10 Treacly

23 Peep shows and the like 24 Lean and strong 25 Rodin work. 26 Up to the job 27 Al hand

31 Some brushwork (1984 flick) 331, O or U: Abbr. 54 Cubs' hangouts

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48 Critical

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New York Times/Edited by Will Short Solution to Puzzle of Feb. 8 51 Essence 52 Pooped 53 Vega's constellation A I R E N G A G E



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Spurs' Rodman Gets 27 Rebounds The Associated Press

TACOMA, Washington — Dennis Rodman got 27 rebounds as the San Antonio Spurs beat the Seattle SuperSonics, 106-103, for their eighth straight NBA victory Tuesday night.

The 6-foot-8 Rodman got 11 rebounds at his team's end of

the court. Said San Antonio's coach, Bob Hill: "He gets 11 offensive rebounds, they get five as a team. That tells you what kind of a rebounder Dennis Rodman is."

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Mus

The Republicans are pushing for a constitutional amendment while the Democrats don't know what to push for. President Clioton was one of the first to jump oo the prayer handwagoo, aod one of the first to jump off when he real-

to him.

ized that it could be a political blunder. Buchwald To deal with the problem the president appointed the Prayer Task Force to advise him oo whether he should take the high ground or the low ground for the 1996 elections. He gave the committee space oext to his Oval Office so that its members would have immediate access

The first meeting hlew up when members got into a furious debate as to whether the task force should open each ses-

sion with a prayer. A Southern minister said that he couldn't deal with the political ramifications without seeking divine guidance. A lawyer with the ACLU said that he'd walk out because the committee would be violating the wishes of the Founding Fathers who had been insistent that the country have a separation of church and

The dialogue became so heated that members took the issue to the president who said, "What are we talking about in

terms of votes?" His pollster replied, "If we allow prayer before we begin our dehate, we could lose yard until the bell rings.

Closing the Prayer Gap

ART BUCHWALD

WASHINGTON — It looks as if the dehate over prayer in the public schools is The president asked. "Why prayer in the public schools is going to be one of the hig political issues for the oext two silent prayer so that oo ooe would know what the others were praying for?"

Because this committee is being watched by every right-wing talk show host, and they are going to want a guarantee that any of our recommenda-

tions be 'prayer correct.'"
The president said, "We've gone too far to turn back. Before your deliberations hegio I suggest that all those who want to pray, go up to the Lincoln Bedroom, and all those who don't, go down to the press

With the problem solved, the meeting began with a discus-sion on what stand the president should take oo the school prayer issue without offending ANYONE.

One member suggested that the government hand out prayer vouchers that the kids would have to produce before they could pray. "It would be strictly voluntary," he explained. "Those children who dido't want to observe the moment of silence could watch the O. J.

Simpson trial on television. "Too complicated and too hard to track," the president's legal counsel advised. "The presideot should come out with a clear, straightforward statement declariog that he is not in favor of prayer in public

schools nor is he against it. "This does not mean, however, that he doesn't helieve in God. Nor is any inference to he drawn from this that he would rather jog than go to church oo Sundays.

"To satisfy both sides in the argument he would suggest that the Republicans pray to their God and the Democrats pray to theirs, and the undecideds remain in the school

Dissecting Behavior With Dr. Oliver Sacks

By Mel Gussow New York Times Service

NEW YORK - Dr. Oliver Sacks is perfectly cast in the role of neurologist savant. A large man with a hushy beard, he is a swirl of excitement. At his desk in his Greenwich Village office, he darts from subject to subject and periodically rushes into the next room to hring back a book or an article to illustrate a point. It often seems as if his mind and his voice are

racing each other to a finish line.
"I'm incontinently divergent in all directions," he said. "I consist of footnotes and tangents and irrelevancies But they're not really irrelevant. Sooner or later, they all circumscribe some central area." Asked a question, he spins off three answers. He added that his dream was to write footnotes to his footnotes, admitting that "maybe what one finally wants is an interactive text." The strange case histories in his

books are, in his words, "tales of metamorphosis, what happens when a human being is thrust into an extremity." The extremity is generally that of a neurological disorder. The result can be astonishing, especially when genius

asserts itself. A surgeon suffering from Tourette's syndrome whose nervous ties fortunately disappear when he operates on a patient; an artist who loses all sense of color hut continues to paint; an autistic woman who has difficulty relating to people but becomes an expert on animal behavior: These and other stories fill Sacks's new book, "An Anthropologist on Mars" (Alfred A. Knopf).

spired a string of movies, plays and operas. His book "Awakenings," about post-encephalitic patients who, after decades of a kind of sleeping sickness. were returned hriefly to normalcy, led to a Harold Pinter play. "A Kind of Alaska," as well as the Robert De Niro-Robin Williams movie in which Williams played a variation of the author. The Man Who Mistook His Wife for a Hat," about a musician who could no longer identify everyday objects, be-came the source for a Michael Nyman opera and for a Peter Brook play enti-tled "The Man Who," opening March 13 at the Brooklyn Academy of Music's

His previous case histories have in-



Sara Kralwich/The New York Times Dr. Sacks: Neurologist savant.

Brian Friel's latest play, "Molly Sweeney," takes off from one of the pieces in Sacks's book, about a hlind man who regains his sight and is unable to cope with a world of unaccustomed senses (the playwright turns the central character from a SO-year-old American man into a young Irish woman, but the trauma remains the same).

In the book, Sacks raises the possibility that Samuel Johnsoo may have suffered from Tourette's, that Sherlock Holmes could have been autistic. In cooversation, he talks about Ravel's case of Pick's disease, Dostoyevsky's epilepsy and de Kooning's Alzheimer's, all of which he finds infinitely fascinating.

It might be said that Sacks himself suffers from a case of acute inquisitiveness, leaping among medical mysteries, and somehow managing to keep his various careers in motion. Though he travels widely in pursuit of fahulous stories, he is a professor of oeurology at Albert Einstein College of Medicine in New York and a practicing oeurologist, treating people with whiplash injuries, headaches and other commoo ailments.

"I often ask my students to mimic neurological conditions. I think they need to feel them, to try and embody them." As he talked, he intentionally imitated Tourette's, jerking his head and hands with sudden ties: "I'm sort of transported by my patients. I'm drawn into their lives quite deeply."

Speaking about the dramatizations of his work, he said: "It's very exciting to have another imagination seize the material and deal with it quite differently. Peter Brook has radicalized the presentations in his own way. It's strange to feel that a play is more real than one's own histories."

Most of the dramatizations have been dooe without Sacks's direct involvement, with the ootable exception of the movie "Awakenings." During the filming, he spent a great deal of time with Williams. It was jarring: "I certainly didn't realize that I myself was the subject of his acute, constant. curious, deadly accurate but at the same time sympathetic observation." Sacks soon realized: "Robin had appropriated me. He had my gestural repertoire, my vocal and emotional style. It was like having a sudden

younger twin." He said that later, to his dismay, people thought "I was imitating Robin Williams when it was the other way

Sacks was born in England 61 years ago, the son of physicians. At 27, he moved to the United States and began what he regards as the second phase of his life, as a physician and author. In the 1960s, he said, he experimented with a wide variety of drugs, "some far more dangerous than the psychedel-

"I used to take a fair amount of amphetamines," he said, "There would be a factitious release of emotions and ideas, and then frooocom, one would come down with a crash." When he wrote his first book, "Migraine," he stopped using "pharmacological arti-

In much of his work, be deals with porpoise form."

questions of creativity, how "defects, disorders, diseases" can hring out "latent powers." For example, in his new book, there is the autistic English youth who has a predilection for architectural drawing. When it was suggested that

creativity itself might be considered a neurological disorder, he amended it to oeurological disposition." He explained: "It's interesting to see the isolated talents of the autistic. And people can be consumed by cre-

The results can be astonishing, especially when genius asserts itself.

ativity as they are by tuberculosis. Was Nietzsche driven mad by his own creativity? As Dryden said, 'Great wits are sure to madness near allied. Creativity is finally about ordering or creating oew orders, hut perhaps dis-order can play a part." As he spoke about writers from the past, he seemed to be on the verge of initiating imaginary conversations. "I love this feeling of communication across the ages," he said. "History is alive that way."

Sacks lives on City Island, hut is often in flight, searching for new ma-terial. He said he was interested in extreme adventures other than those produced by disease or disorder, and hoped to write about a female astronaut he knows. "I was riveted hy her descriptions of being in space," he said, "how human beings perceive and survive and behave in this totally alien environment. And how strangely they can start to feel at home in it."

In addition to his work, his great obsession is swimming. He swims several miles every day; he chooses hotels hy their proximity to large pools, and loves to swim in exotic lakes. Sometimes he swims for hours, while he thinks and writes in his mind. "If I'm lucky, I can get into sort of a trance," he said. In water, "I'm transformed from my diffident, hesitant, geriatric, terrestrial form to a fluid, beautiful

PEOPLE

Diana Settles Her Suit Over Workout Photos

Princess Diana reached an out-of-court settlement Wednesday on photographs of her working out in a gym, just five days before the case was to go to court. Diana received an apology from the gym owner, Bryce Taylor, who took the photos with a hidden camera, and the Mirror Group Newspapers and a guarantee that the photographs would never be used again. All copies and negatives are being sent to her lawyer to be destroyed. Taylor's fees will be paid to the princess, who will donate the money to charity.

Recordings made in London by Glenn Miller and his band for propaganda broadcasts dur-ing World War II will go on sale Monday. They include snatches of Miller speaking in German, extolling music, freedom and the American way of life, according to Conifer Records, which is releasing 36 tunes and songs in an album titled "Glenn Miller -The Lost Recordings."

Jim Bakker will preach his first sermon since being sent to prison five and a half years ago on Sunday at a memorial ser-vice for his friend and former hroadcast partner Henry Harrison, who died last weekend at 67. The service will be held at an auditorium on what was known as Heritage USA, the Christian retreat and entertainment center that Bakker and his ex-wife, Tammy Faye, huilt in Fort Mill South Carolina. Bakker was convicted in 1989 of defrauding thousands of followers who sent him at least \$1,000 each.

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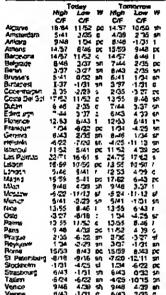
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Isabella Rossellini announced Wednesday that she will become vice president for the Lancaster cosmetic group's marketing department. Rossellini, 42, was released last week from her contract with Lancôme as their top model for beauty products.

WEATHER

Majestic Theatre.

Forecast for Friday through Sunday, as provided by Accu-Weather,



North America North America
The Restem Seaboard will
have moderate lemperatures
Friday with some rain or
snow showers. The weekend
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Rain will fall on western Mediterranean Lands from Marceco and southern Span to Italy Rain will spread into the United Kingdom over the acekeral Sorie rain will all in the vicinity of the Black Sor. Method the continent. will have dry weather with moderate temperatures

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Rain will spread over much
of southeast China from
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Austria ischgi Kitzbunei 90 200 Good Open Poka 30*1 All 41 lits, some up patches 45 100 Good Open Hvy 30*1 ET 64 lits most pates shi good 55 150 Good Open Poka 472 21 22 hits postes shi excellent 20 150 Good Open Poka 5.2 South shores staring to wear 50 320 Good Open Var 4-2 All 35 lits show forecest

140 320 Good Open Val 212 75.82 https://snow.forecast 150 345 Good Open Var 412 75.79 https://gneet.shing 195 285 Good Open Spring 412 39.41 https://gneet.shings.open.shill.mostly.good 70 525 Good Open Var 30-1 44 45 https://green.shill.mostly.good Alpe d'Huez Les Arcs Avoriaz Courchevel 135 255 Gord Les Daux Alpes 75 285 Good 135 265 Good Open Poke 4 2 All Ms and pistes, generally good 155 365 Good Open Poke 4 2 55 65 hts all but low runs good 85 260 Good Open Hoy 20 1 38 41 hts coen ostas still good TO 255 Good Open Poke 51 1 49 50 hts and an 75 pisses open 70 255 Good

WEEKEND SKI REPORT

Resort	L U Pistes	Platus State Snow	Comments
Courmayeur	80 210 Good		22 · 23 h/ts
Setva Sestnere			All 8: Wha and selle rouds open All 12 lifts and milky way links open
Morway Gedo	95 95 Goo	d Open Pwdr 6/2	All 18 ldts open, good skiing

Spain
Baqueira Beret 75 115 Felt Open Ver 18/1 ARMs and pistes, self-mostly good Switzerland Arosa Crans Montana 80 110 Good Open spring 4/2 All 16 lins, pistes holding up well a 80 310 Fair Open Petra 4/2 All 43 lins open, sink mostly good 30 150 Good Open Var 4/2 All 36 lins open, some loy periches 50 185 Good Open Var 4/2 All 29 lins, spring cod cod loy patches 25 155 Good Open Petra 30/1 55/60 lins, some rocky patches 25 100 Good Open Petra 4/2 All 29 lins, some in home rans 25 100 Good Open Petra 4/2 All 23 lins, some ricky patches 25 100 Good Open Petra 4/2 All 23 lins, some rocky patches 25 100 Good Open Petra 4/2 All 23 lins, some rocky patches 25 100 Good Open Petra 4/2 All 23 lins, some rocky patches 25 100 Good Open Petra 4/2 All 23 lins, some rocky patches 25 100 Good Open Petra 4/2 All 23 lins, some rocky patches 25 100 Good Open Petra 4/2 All 23 lins, some rocky patches 25 100 Good Open Petra 4/2 All 23 lins, some rocky patches 25 100 Good Open Petra 4/2 All 23 lins, some rocky patches 25 100 Good Open Petra 4/2 All 23 lins, some rocky patches 25 100 Good Open Petra 4/2 All 23 lins, some rocky patches 25 100 Good Open Petra 4/2 All 23 lins, some rocky patches 25 100 Good Open Petra 4/2 All 23 lins, some rocky patches 25 100 Good Open Petra 4/2 All 23 lins, some rocky patches 25 100 Good Open Petra 4/2 All 23 lins, some rocky patches 25 100 Good Open Petra 4/2 All 23 lins, some rocky patches 25 100 Good Open Petra 4/2 All 23 lins, some rocky patches 25 100 Good Open Petra 4/2 All 23 lins, some rocky patches 25 100 Good Open Petra 4/2 All 23 lins, some rocky patches 25 100 Good Open Petra 4/2 All 23 lins, some rocky patches 25 100 Good Open Petra 4/2 All 23 lins, some rocky patches 25 100 Good Open Petra 4/2 All 23 lins, some rocky patches 25 100 Good Open Petra 4/2 All 23 lins 3 lins 3 100 Inches 25 100 Good Open Petra 4/2 All 23 lins 3 Inches 25 100 Good Open Petra 4/2 All 23 lins 3 Inches 25 100 Good Open Petra 4/2 All 23 lins 3 Inches 25 100 Good Open Petra 4/2 All 23 lins 3 Inches 25 100 Good Open Petra 4/2 All 23 lins 3 Inches 25 100 Good Open Petra 4/2 All 23 lins 3 Inches 25 100 Good Open Petra 4/2 All

90 245 Good Open Polid 4/2 22/26 lifts and 190/200 runs open

He's singing Happy Birthday in his sleep ffle one hears it

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